THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1931 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | Fourteen Pages | BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 225 | ATLANTIC EDITION | FIVE CENTS A COPY

BANKS CHART WAY TO OPEN WORLD TRADE

Restoration of Flow of Capital Linked With Help for Reich

PROSPERITY BASED ON BUYING POWER

Drastic Changes in Tariff and Debt Arrangements Backed in Report

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Aug. 20—The full text of the report of the bankers' committee on German finances, which is today in the hands of the Governments represented at the recent London conference, provides an experts' blueprint for relief, not only of Germany but of the entire world.

Germany's crisis, the bankers unanimously agree, is essentially a part of the larger problems of international commerce and international debts.

On this point the committee, which had the services of Mr. Albert H. Wiggin of New York as chairman and the assistance of a group of distinguished financiers, makes two important observations.

One is that in order to revive demand and thus check the downward movement in prices it is necessary that the normal process of the investment of fresh capital be resumed with a definite economic purpose—increase in the purchasing power of the world.

Second, the committee points to the situation in Germany as a civil illustration of the fact that in recent years nations have been pursuing two contradictory policies in permitting the development of an international finance system which involves payment of large sums by debtor to creditor countries, while at the same time choking the free movement of goods by high tariffs.

Provisions for Germany

If economic prosperity is to be recaptured, the committee concludes, there must be a drastic change in this policy, and world commerce must be allowed to resume its natural course.

Other essential conclusions in the report dealing particularly with Germany's own requirements, are:

1. That the existing volume of Germany's foreign credits must be maintained.
2. That at least a part of the capital which has been withdrawn must be replaced from foreign sources.
3. That any additional credits provided should be in the form of a long-term loan, and that such parts of the existing short-term debt as may be suitably treated this way should be converted into long-term obligations.
4. That a political understanding

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Fog in Kuriles Keeps Its Grip On Lindberghs

NEMURO Japan, Aug. 20 (AP)—Foggy weather forced Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh to abandon hope of resuming their flight to Nemuro today and they prepared to spend another night afloat off Ketoi Island, the "Black Hole" of the Kurile Archipelago.

Messages to Ochiishi Wireless Station here from the Shimushiru Maru said that vessel had towed the Lindbergh's pontooned monoplane to a more sheltered cove of the island than that in which it landed late yesterday on being forced down a second time in the attempted flight from Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, to Nemuro. Changing breezes prompted the moving of the plane.

There also were indications from messages picked up by Ochiishi Wireless Station here, that motor trouble had developed again in the plane, increasing the Lindberghs' difficulties. How serious the motor trouble might be was not explained.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh were questioned by the captain of the Shimushiru Maru about the forced landing at Ketoi. Although Japan has rigid laws prohibiting flights over its territory without permission, the significance of the questioning was not explained.

Before leaving Petropavlovsk, Colonel Lindbergh expected possible trouble in the Kurlies and asked the Japanese Government, through the American Embassy in Tokyo, for an emergency permit to land in the Kurlies. This was granted. Hence it was believed the interview did not concern any possible violation of Japanese law.

Just when the weather would permit a takeoff for Nemuro was uncertain. Reports indicated a thickening of the fog in the area between Ketoi and Nemuro.

THE MONITOR INDEX

THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9
News of Sports—Page 10

FEATURES

Radio Programs 2
Events Tonight 2
The Young Folks' Page 6
The Home Forum 7
Discovering Our True Selfhood [With Russian Translation]
Auto-graphs 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Bankers to Aid Germany

TWO groups of international financial experts have been meeting at Basel to devise plans to restore Germany's credit and monetary stability.

The Wiggin Committee, representing ten leading banking countries, was appointed by the World Bank on recommendation of the recent London Conference on the "Hoover holiday." The second was composed of delegates from international bankers who were Germany's short-term creditors.

The Wiggin report proposals are:

The existing volume of Germany's foreign credit should be maintained.

Part of the capital which has been withdrawn should be replaced from foreign sources.

Additional credits provided should be in the form of a long-term loan, and existing short-term debts should be converted into long-term obligations, so far as possible.

Conversion of a portion of the short-term credits into long-term credits by raising a long-term loan depends upon public confidence in the country.

Nothing can be accomplished until relations between Germany and the other European powers are firmly established on the basis of sympathetic coöperation and mutual confidence and until the German external obligations cease to grow "in snowball fashion," so establishing a lack of proportion between exports and imports and threatening economic prosperity.

Governments concerned are urged to take immediate measures to bring about such conditions as will allow Germany—and thereby the world—to obtain sorely needed assistance.

The second conference—of Germany's creditors—agreed to prolong existing short-term credits to Germany, amounting to about $1,200,000,000, for six months.

Relief accorded to Germany's Reichsbank balances is to be gradual.

Credit extension also is conditional upon a 90-days' renewal of the $100,000,000 credit granted to the Reichsbank jointly by the Bank of England, Bank of France, Federal Reserve Bank, and Bank for International Settlements.

Credits in marks held abroad against Germany will remain as they are until November, so halting withdrawal of capital from Germany.

STATE CONTROL FOR CAPITAL IS BELIEVED NEAR

Individual Use for Private Ends, Institute Speakers Think, Is Doomed

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 20—The form of capitalism which implies individual control of capital for private ends is doomed to give way to governmental economic planning in the public interest, the Institute of Politics was told today.

This statement came as a climax to three days of deliberation among economists and business men as to whether economic planning could and should be adopted as a national policy both in the United States and as between nations.

The speaker, Mr. George Soule, editor of the New Republic, saw no reason why opportunities for offering to owners of capital a moderate but secure return on investments should be incompatible with a planned society, but he said, that individualistically controlled capital producing large profits is incompatible with the public interest and must sooner or later give way to sound planning.

Other speakers at the same general conference touched on various phases of the problem of economic planning and government control of credit structure. Mr. Gilbert H. Montague, New York antitrust law attorney, discussed the present tendency of the Supreme Court to permit trade agreements in which he saw no monopolistic danger.

Sees Cause of Breakdown

Dr. Herbert von Beckerath of Bonn University was of the opinion that government-regulated economy is not suited to European conditions and is in general incompatible with democracy.

Mr. Soule said the real question is not whether a planned civilization is possible under capitalism but rather what is the capacity of capitalism to satisfy human ends and thus to endure. "If capitalism cannot plan," he declared, "it will eventually be capitalism and not planning which will give way."

Pointing out that planning is essential to and inherent in machine technique, he said "our economic

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Soviet Restaurants Ordered Improved

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A resolution of the Communist Party Central Committee on improving the food and service in restaurants, published today, is a new and concrete manifestation of the present policy endeavoring to improve the everyday living standard of the population.

Good living conditions are often deliberately or unconsciously sacrificed as a result of the strained effort to realize big construction achievements, which characterized the first years of the Five-Year Plan.

The resolution establishes with merciless thoroughness that Russian restaurants as a rule are uncommonly bad, with such faults as unsatisfactory preparation of meals, unsanitary conditions, careless service, unwashed dishes, and spoiled food.

As reforms, the resolution proposes to take the restaurants out of control of the consumers' coöperatives, which formerly managed them, and place them under independent direction, and simultaneously recommends introduction of a greater variety of menus and serving dinners of different prices, which corresponds to the present tendency to pay more sharply differentiated wages.

Representatives of the Gay-Pay-Oo will henceforward participate directly in the inspection and control of restaurants. This measure seems calculated to give a maximum of administrative guarantee and some improvement doubtless will be attained.

BRITISH PARTY LINES FALL IN BUDGET FIGHT

Labor Joins Conservatives and Liberals in Move for Economies

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 20—The MacDonald Cabinet today joined forces with leaders of the Conservative and Liberal parties in connection with the Government's efforts to effect economies and formulate new taxation that will enable Britain's budget to be balanced.

The Prime Minister, and Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, discussed the Cabinet proposals with Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Hoare, representing the Conservatives; and Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Donald MacLean representing the Liberals, and this temporary collaboration of British political groups reveals how deeply the economic crisis of the country is cutting across political affiliations.

This fact is additionally emphasized in evidence that the Labor Cabinet has been seriously considering imposition of new revenue tariffs—a policy long alien to Labor theories. Some indecision, however, marked the Cabinet's attitude on this question when put before ministers yesterday by the Government's special economy committee, which includes Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden, both tariff opponents. The Cabinet reached no conclusion on the matter, but further consideration of the question is being resumed, following the inter-party conference, and conferences which Cabinet members held today with the consultative committee of the Parliamentary Labor Party, and with trade union leaders and the National Executive Labor Party.

Mr. R. H. Brand, financial commercial expert, contends that political ideas of large sections of the populace must undergo drastic changes if any definitely ameliorative measures are to be adopted in putting the nation's finances in order.

In part, Mr. Brand writes: "With prices at anything like their present level, we are faced with the necessity of reducing our costs as regards not only the dole but money incomes in general. Possibly we may be able to accomplish this and by a great voluntary national agreement. Or we may have to gain a breathing space by imposition of, first of all, a revenue tariff. Certainly more indirect taxation on consumption in general is a necessity."

Exile of Royal House of Orleans Stirs Brisk Discussion in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent
By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 20—The return of the Orleans princes to the French Republic, following a series of royal weddings, is seriously canvassed in political circles. It is felt that the law passed 45 years ago prohibiting the head of the family which had reigned in France and his son to remain on French soil, or even traverse France when traveling, has become useless and oppressive.

This is not the first time the question has been raised. In the year after the war, it was proposed in the Chamber of Deputies to abrogate the law of exile, and the majority of the deputies expressed its approval. Many newspapers were favorable, but the matter was allowed to drop.

The curious thing about this law is that though it is meant for protection of the Republic, it was not passed until the Republic had been in existence for 15 years. From 1871 to 1886, former reigning families were free to live in France, although the Republic was by no means solidly established. Comte de Chambord, Royalist pretender, was not exiled, but his successor, Comte de Paris, in 1886 organized a brilliant reception on the occasion of his daughter's marriage to the heir of the Portuguese crown, and for some mysterious reason this reception was taken as a challenge to the Republic.

Thereupon Parliament voted the law of exile, applicable to the head of the family and his heir. Furthermore, all members of such families were deprived of the right to fulfill public functions or be elected. This meant that men who had hitherto served the Republic with distinction, especially in the Army, were dismissed. When Duc d'Orleans, son of Comte de Paris, offered himself for military service as a French citizen he was imprisoned, then expelled.

Duc de Guise, the present pretender, and his son lived quietly in France without anybody being seriously disturbed at the possibility of restoration until Duc d'Orleans passed on in 1926. Then they were obliged to go into exile.

Whatever menaces there may be to the Republic, the menace of monarchy is not one of them.

CHURCH REFORM IN SPAIN DRAWS SLIGHT PROTEST

Public's Indifference Laid to Lack of Competition in Old Régime

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Aug. 20—Roman Catholics are preparing a hasty campaign to oppose the religious reforms incorporated in the draft constitution of the new republic.

Meetings are being called in provincial towns under auspices of the Catholic Action party, in which the doctrines advanced by the church in the recent pastoral letter, sharply criticizing the previous draft constitution, will be propagated.

El Debate, leading Roman Catholic newspaper in Spain, yesterday contended that if passed in its present form the constitution would be the most radical and sectarian in character in Europe outside of Russia.

Spanish Roman Catholics, the paper said, will be in the position of their coreligionists in Mexico if the articles which approve of the dissolution of religious orders and the nationalization of their property, and also those implying the establishment of a complete lay state, are approved by the Cortes.

It now remains to be seen whether a new campaign will arouse the Roman Catholics from the indifferent attitude which they have shown to date. Nothing has been more remarkable than the slight protest which the burning of convents and the passing of various decrees by the Government depriving the Roman Catholic Church of many of its previous privileges have aroused in a country which has always been looked upon as the most strongly Roman Catholic nation in Europe.

The Basques in their northern mountain strongholds alone have shown signs of rebellion against measures unfavorable to the Roman Catholic Church. But even they do not appear to pin much faith on the fervor of their fellow religionists and demand in their autonomy statute that they be allowed to have a separate concordat with Rome.

Now the promise of a lay state, easy facilities for divorce, lay education and similar proposals, which mean a veritable revolution in the customs of conservative Spain, are beginning to arouse some opposition, but even so the proposals are received with an equanimity impossible to conceive of in any other European country.

The situation is interpreted here as showing the weak position into which religion may decline when for centuries it is systematically protected by the state from the rivalry of other religions.

Incidentally some complicated legislation is promised by a decree by the Ministry of Justice in which return to the state is demanded of all property conceded by any Spanish King to one of his subjects in return for the loans of money.

Rome Boosts Duty On Wheat and Corn To $1.07 a Bushel

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 20—The increase of 25 per cent in the Italian tariff on wheat, and corn, which became effective yesterday, is welcomed by Italian farmers as an indication of the Government's firm determination to come to their help in the present difficulties.

As a result of the new increase, the duty on wheat and corn is raised to $1.07 per bushel and farmers are thus assured of prices of more than $1.50 a bushel for both products.

The conditions of Italian farmers are far from bright on account of the low price of wheat and prolonged want of rain, which affects this year's crops. Last year's crop was 218,000,000 bushels, 38,000,000 bushels below that of 1929.

The measure also is of great importance from a fiscal viewpoint as it will bring to the Italian exchequer an additional $19,000,000, raising the total yield from this source to $98,000,000.

In the Unbelievable Land The Paleface Went to Meet Indians, and Found Friends

With Wheels Sunk Into a Slither of Sand Amid the Scrapings From the Titans' Palette, the Navajos Gave Sorely Needed Help

AMERICAN INDIAN SERIES—NO. 4

The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a series of 15 articles on the American Indian, his past, his present, and his future. As a feature of this comprehensive study, Mr. Henry Edson Williams of the Monitor staff, in a 20,000-mile automobile tour of the United States, visited the Indian country to get his facts first-hand. Other writers will contribute to various phases of the subject.

By HENRY EDSON WILLIAMS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TUBA CITY, Ariz.—Dinosaur tracks—massive, triple-toed impressions—stalk through the Navajo country. Deeply imbedded in the rocky floor of the Painted Desert, they impress the beholder how recent a thing is the white man's culture after all.

Figuratively speaking, the dinosaur still bulks its ponderous muzzle over the scattered hogans of the nomadic people of the arid land which the Navajos call home—a symbol of tradition and of a folklore reaching back into antiquity.

Drive from Flagstaff northward around the base of the San Francisco Peaks, past ice caves and lava beds and the seared sides of Sunset Crater, and finally one comes to the Little Colorado River at Cameron and finds himself on the edge of Navajo-land.

"Where are the Indians?" is the first inquiry.

"Oh, there will be a few along presently."

"But where do they live? Where are their settlements?"

"Settlements, they have none. You'll find their hogans hidden away among the buttes and canyons out there."

An Unbelievable Country

Out there is an unbelievable country of rioting colors boldly stroked across a canvas that stretches from horizon to horizon. Out there is a fairyland or an inferno, according to one's attitude. Great streaks of carmine; blotches of maroon; violet borders; burnt umber ridges; ochér heights; azure valleys—a constantly shifting kaleidoscope performing strange fantasies on a stage of sands and sagebrush, washes and cliffs and mesas. Out there is a vast territory athirst for water, hungry for shade, yet rich in an elusive quality that year after year draws men back to its colorful embrace. Out there are mystery, romance and adventure. Out there is a challenge!

So one pushes on along a sandy trail, dips down into a canyon and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

TRADERS BACK SALE OF WHEAT TO AID CHINESE

New York Produce Exchange Head Says Move Would Help Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—With the exception of two or three firms directly concerned with shipments of wheat to the Orient, New York grain trade interests are heartily in favor of the suggestion of Mr. John E. Baker, former relief administrator in China, that a large part of the Farm Board's 200,000,000 bushels of wheat be sold to China upon easy terms, according to Mr. Axel Hansen, member of the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange, and chairman of its committee on information and statistics.

"With extensive areas of the wheat lands along the Yangtse Valley flooded, there is no question but that the need in China for wheat will be very great," Mr. Hansen said. "If the Farm Board were to arrange to sell, say 150,000,000 bushels on very easy credits to the Chinese Government, wheat markets throughout the world would respond immediately with a stiffening of prices.

"Even if the loss to the Government were some $75,000,000, the benefit of better wheat prices to the country as a whole would be enormous. At present the purchasing power of a large part of the agricultural population has been virtually destroyed, because wheat cannot be sold at a price which covers the cost of production. With the sale of some 150,000,000 bushels of the Farm Board's wheat to China, markets would probably respond quickly with a rise of 20 cents or more a bushel.

"This would be enough to restore the purchasing power to tens of thousands of farmers, which in turn would be reflected in an improvement in retail trade and then in manufacturing throughout the nation. It is perhaps not stretching the point to say that the sale of the Farm Board surplus wheat might be the one thing that would definitely turn the tide of trade and industry back toward prosperity.

"Even if the sale of this wheat to China were a total loss, surely the price would not be too great to accomplish the results I have suggested might follow. It is quite possible that the sacrifice might be lifted from the shoulders of the Farm Board through action of Congress which would guarantee the payment, and if any loss ensued would cause it to fall upon the Treasury Department."

Courteous Act Unites Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20—An act of courtesy in Niagara Falls Monday united a brother and sister from opposite ends of the country. They had not seen each other in 30 years.

Mr. Lawrence Mitchell, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., had driven to Niagara Falls to attend religious ceremonies at an academy. A woman inquired of him the way to the same academy as he stopped at the New York Central depot. He told her he was bound for the same destination and offered her a seat in his machine.

During the brief ride he discovered she was Mrs. Margaret Mitchell of Sacramento, Calif., his sister. Mr. Mitchell returned to Poughkeepsie Wednesday and his sister planned to follow him there in a few days for a visit before returning to her California residence.

FEDERALS WIN OVER REBELS IN CUBAN REVOLT

First Important Battle Sees Insurgents Driven Out of Oriente Province

HAVANA, Aug. 20 (AP)—Victorious in the first important battle of the rebellion, Government troops, airplanes and a gunboat joined forces to drive the rebels from northern Oriente Province.

The federals successfully completed a three-day siege of Gibara on the northern coast of Oriente yesterday, official sources said, and surrounded their enemies on the outskirts of the town. The number of casualties was estimated by newspapers at between 200 and 300 men killed or wounded.

The fleeing insurgents took refuge in a railway tunnel and their capture was reported to be imminent. Fliers were said to have dropped between 900 and 1000 bombs on the insurgent forces and the gunboat Patria to have bombarded the harbor.

President Machado continues to direct his men in Santa Clara Province. Trainloads of troops have left Havana for that sector in recent days but little has been heard of their movements. Two thousand armed insurgents are reported to be in the Province, deploying for an engagement with the Loyalists.

Reports that an uprising was likely at Manzanillo, an important city on the south coast of Oriente, brought the Government new worries. Near-by Bayamo also was understood to be a strong insurgent center.

Oppositionist headquarters here circulated bulletins warning women and children to keep off the streets, but the city remained quiet. Military censorship on outgoing news dispatches was lifted.

American Sees Battle

HOLGUIN, Cuba, Aug. 20 (AP)—A bird's-eye view of the battle of Gibara, indicating that the rebel forces plan a strong counter-offensive, was passed on to the Associated Press today by an American college student here.

Mr. William Otis Fuller of Portland, Me., an undergraduate at Harvard, is running a garage here for the summer. He said he stood on the hill of Loma de La Grua, located between here and Gibara, and saw through binoculars a part of the three-day siege of the north coast port, resulting in a tactical victory for the Federalists.

Mr. Fuller understood that the insurgents were resting their men for a determined counter-assault on Gibara and that further intensive fighting could be expected shortly.

RESIDENTS NEED JOBS SO BUY COTTON MILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 20—Civic pride spurred by a desire to continue jobs for about 300 persons dependent on the plant's continued operation for their livelihood caused a group of about 50 residents of New Braunfels to buy the cotton mill there at the receiver's sale here.

Testimony to this effect was given in a San Antonio district court before Special Judge W. S. Anthony approved sale of the Planters & Merchants Mills, Inc., property to H. A. Wagenfuehr, acting for the group, on a bid of $130,000.

Counsel for the New Braunfels committee said that a company will be formed and operation of the mill, whose abandonment was threatened, will be resumed.

Telephone Head Takes Over Relief Measures

Kaiden-Keystone
WALTER S. GIFFORD

Drys Plan Law To Stop Fraud In Wine Bricks

Back Use of Preservative to Prevent Fermentation Beyond Legal Content

The recent growth of a new wine traffic under cover of technicalities in the prohibition laws can be checked by requiring manufacturers of "wine bricks" and other grape concentrates to put preservatives into their products, according to Mr. Orville S. Poland, a member of the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

"As simple as a pure food regulation," Mr. Poland says, "the proposed legislation would make it illegal to manufacture grape concentrates without sufficient preservative to render them useless as ingredients for producing alcoholic beverages."

Mr. Poland, who is also legal counsel for the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, has presented his plan to prominent drys in many organizations and has received assurances of support in seeking legislation to this end when Congress opens.

The statute as tentatively outlined would provide that any grape product susceptible of fermentation to produce a beverage containing one-half of 1 per cent alcoholic content by volume or more would be prima facie evidence of violation of the statute on the part of the manufacturer.

This proposed addition to the prohibition laws, according to Mr. Poland, would close loopholes through which grape concentrate producers at present elude conviction, although, he says, their wares are obviously intended for use in making wine of more than legal alcoholic content.

Wine making in the home is at present legal only when the wine is "non-intoxicating in fact," Mr. Poland points out. In order to obtain evidence of illegality in home fermenting of wine, federal agents would have to invade countless homes. This is impossible and contrary to public sentiment, he adds.

"We must stop the materials for home fermenting at their source," Mr. Poland continues. "So long as grape concentrates are openly sold with carefully worded instructions from which the buyer may deduce

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Governor Expects Higher Texas Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 20—It is regarded in state official circles as probable that the east Texas oil district will remain under martial law for at least 30 days. A longer stay of the militia will depend altogether on the conditions in the area, according to Gov. Ross S. Sterling.

An early and considerable improvement in the price of crude oil and the stabilising of the price structure of the industry throughout the world will result from taking off the market 900,000 barrels daily in Texas and 300,000 barrels daily in Oklahoma, was the expressed belief of Governor Sterling.

He said that at the end of 30 days of curtailment at the total rate of 1,000,000 barrels daily, the market will have lost 30,000,000 barrels of crude. To make up this shortage the major companies will be compelled to draw upon their storage, with a natural consequent improvement of the price of the product, Governor Sterling believes.

Texas Oil Men Threaten To Impeach Sterling

TYLER, Tex., Aug. 20 (AP)—Protests against the shutdown of oil wells in east Texas and Oklahoma under martial law were voiced last night as refiners felt the pinch of diminishing supplies of crude. At Austin, Tex., a state legislator challenged the authority of Gov. Ross S. Sterling to maintain the enforced suspension in east Texas, hinting of possible impeachment proceedings.

DO-X PASSES OVER ST. LUCIA ISLAND

PORT CASTRIES, St. Lucia Island, West Indies, Aug. 20 (AP)—The flying boat DO-X, on the way from South America to Miami and New York, passed over this island city at 9 a. m. today.

Port Castries is approximately 250 miles north of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

HOOVER PUTS GIFFORD AT RELIEF HELM

American Telephone Head to Coördinate National, State, Local Agencies

WILL SUBORDINATE OLD WOODS BOARD

F. C. Croxton Named Assistant Director—Plans to Be Discussed on Rapidan

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—A super-administrative organization, under the chairmanship of Mr. Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, for the purpose of mobilizing and coördinating national, state and local unemployment relief agencies during the coming winter was announced by President Hoover today.

Assisting Mr. Gifford will be a nation-wide advisory committee, to be made known later.

Fred C. Croxton, who has been acting head of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment since the departure this spring of Col. Arthur Woods, will be an assistant director of the new agency.

Headquarters of the organization will be in Washington.

All details as to the new commission are placed entirely in the hands of Mr. Gifford.

Mr. Gifford will spend the week-end with President Hoover at the Rapidan camp, where plans and procedure will be discussed and considered.

Only one condition, if it may so be characterized, is stressed by the President, who reiterates his conviction that the chief reliance for relief must rest upon local responsibility.

The emphasis that the President puts on this point, both in his statement announcing Mr. Gifford's appointment, and in his letter asking him to accept this great task, is accepted as indicating the President's determination not to retreat from his opposition to federally financed relief, whether in the nature of a dole or any other form.

Subordinates Old Board

The new commission, the President announces, will supersede that set up by him a year ago to deal with unemployment. This latter agency will continue its work, but as part of the new organization.

It is the purpose of the President, it was explained at the White House today, to completely reorganize the entire federal employment system now in operation. Whether this will include the recently enlarged United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor was not known.

It will certainly take in the unemployment commission now headed by Mr. Croxton. In becoming an assistant director to Mr. Gifford it will be Mr. Croxton's task to direct the unemployment service section of the new organization, the White House explained.

In announcing Mr. Croxton's new work the White House gave first official acknowledgment that Colonel Woods has definitely severed his connection with the committee.

Heretofore it has been insisted at the White House that Colonel Woods was temporarily absent.

Simultaneous with the President's announcement of the setting up of the new relief agency, Mr. Croxton made known that the American Association of Public Welfare Officials has agreed to undertake to promote the more effective organization and administration of public resources for local relief of distress.

Mr. Croxton declared that the activity of the association is part of the general program of preparation being pressed by the President to meet the expected relief demand this winter.

Sympathy for China

In a telegram to Mr. Chiang Chung Cheng, president of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, President Hoover yesterday conveyed the sympathy of the United States in the great flood disaster that has befallen the Yangtse Valley. At the same time the American Red Cross announced that it had voted $100,000 for relief of the flood sufferers, which number more than 10,000,000, according to reports reaching the State Department.

No comment was made by the White House on a letter received yesterday by the President from Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, urging a special session of Congress to consider the appropriating of federal funds to aid the unemployed, except the declaration that the President was unchanged in his opposition to convening Congress.

Governor Pinchot made public his letter. In it he called attention to the fact that in the past the President has asked federal aid for relief in Europe, and called on him to "do no less for our own needy at home."

Puts G. O. P. to Fore

The President and Mr. Gifford have been in conference at the White House several times in the last week. It is known that they were coöperating in formulating a comprehensive program of unemployment relief which will not only meet the demands of those in distress, but will as well act as a counter plan to the demands of Progressives and Democrats for federal aid.

How successful this drive for federal support will be depends entirely

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

RURAL FACTORY MOVE PUSHED BY ROOSEVELT

Industrial Decentralization Encouragement by State Is Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 20—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York has appointed a commission to consider interesting private capital and extending state aid in encouraging industrial workers to move to rural communities, and in promoting the decentralization of industry generally, he announced in an address before the American Country Life Conference here yesterday.

Such a redistribution of population, the Governor held, would help to solve many economic problems by offsetting the difficulties of faulty distribution systems, although "no single remedy will bring the country as a whole back to normal conditions of employment." Transportation and other facilities have made industry ready for decentralization, he said, and such a shift in population would encourage the sale of agricultural products by bringing industrial workers closer to the markets.

At today's closing sessions of the conference, speakers urged rural communities to guard closely their initiative in local activities and watch lest federal and state aid cause them to come too strongly under centralized control.

Federal aid may well be extended to many other fields of activity where services in the public interest would be rendered "on the basis of need rather than on that of demand," according to Mr. Henry C. Taylor, director of the Vermont Commission on Country Life. One such field might be the extension of rural power lines so that country people might have the advantages of electricity in the home and on the farm, he declared.

Equalization should be the keynote for the extension of state aid to local units of Government, Prof. F. P. Weaver, head of the department of agricultural economics of Pennsylvania State College, declared.

The best criterion for determining the amount of state aid would probably be to increase the amount of aid extended by the State until the incomes taxed by the State pay the same percentage on all forms of taxes as is required from the property incomes which are taxed by local governments, he said.

"It seems to me evident that the time has come for public authority to assert jurisdiction over housing conditions in the country and over the character and planning of rural real estate developments," Governor Roosevelt said yesterday. "We have precedent for this in the housing and zoning regulations of cities and a beginning of zoning authority in the counties.

"With competent advice, we should be able to go much further than this in moving toward an adjustment of the whole problem of distribution of population and the living conditions of workers in the State.

"The task I am placing before this commission is, broadly, to determine to what extent and by what means the State and its subdivisions may properly stimulate the movement of city workers to rural homes, if such a movement seems desirable; to determine what facilities may be furnished by public authority to assist these workers in getting the right kind of homes in the right locations, and to inquire what encouragement may be offered for the movement of industries from urban centers to rural locations, or the establishment of new industries in such locations, if such a movement of industry seems desirable.

"This plan does not contemplate any coercive use of state power or any attempt to force either industry or private citizens into a fixed pattern of conduct. On the contrary, it involves merely cooperative planning for the common good.

"In that, it will be essential to seek the advice of thoughtful industrial leaders on the trends of industry as to location, character and seasons of employment, and to seek the advice of representatives of labor on other features of the proposal."

The board of directors announced yesterday that the next meeting will be held at the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, in 1932, on the subject of rural adult education. The 1933 meeting will be held at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blackburg, Va., the announcement said, and the discussion will be on a national policy for agricultural and rural life.

The National Guild of Master Farm Homemakers, which held meetings concurrently with the conference, reelected Mrs. W. O. Redford of Warrensburg, Mo., as president, and elected Mrs. Lucile Randolph of Canton, Ill., as vice-president.

'GAS' IN SPRINGFIELD AT NEW LOW PRICE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP)—The local gasoline price war, which has been giving Springfield motorists the lowest price in the State for their motor fuel during the last 10 days, took on renewed vigor yesterday. The standard-grade gas of three major oil companies was being sold at down-town stations at 10 cents a gallon, with the state tax of 3 cents included.

The range of retail prices in this city is now 10 to 13 cents a gallon, with many filling stations selling at 11 and 12 cents. These prices include the state tax.

IDAHO $4,000,000 ROAD URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Idaho—Construction of an 80-mile highway between Shoup and Elk City or Dixie at an approximate cost of $4,000,000 is being urged by southeastern Idaho people. The proposed route would connect Lewiston and Salmon and provide a cutoff to Yellowstone National Park. Near Shoup the highway would connect with roads to Montana with direct communication to Butte. The new artery would offer a direct route to Lincoln Highway to Rock Springs, Wyo., tapping one of the principal tourist routes in the United States.

BANKS CHART WAY TO OPEN WORLD TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

between Germany, France and other countries of Europe must be deepened before full financial recovery can be made or necessary steps to that end adequately initiated.

Definite Plan Unfeasible

"The clearly defined and technical investigation, to which we have confined our attention," the committee says, "does not permit us to offer suggestions of a political character, but we have felt it to be our duty to point out reasons why it is impossible at present to suggest definite plans for securing to Germany long-term credits.

"We wish, however, to add that if a situation were brought about in which confidence of the investing public in the future economic and political stability of Germany could be restored we are satisfied that a consolidation of a part of its short-term debt and the provision of additional working capital needed by its trade and industry would present no serious difficulties.

"There are many ways in which this object could be achieved. If we refrain from putting forward detailed schemes to this end it is only because of our conviction that action which lies outside our province must first be taken before any long-term German bonds, however well secured, can be sold."

With respect to a long-term loan for Germany, the report observes that investors must necessarily look for three conditions—a good general economic situation in the country, a favorable balance of trade, and a sound budget. The situation in Germany on all three points, the bankers agree, is by no means unfavorable. The report points out that the London Conference recorded its judgment that lack of confidence in Germany "is not justified by the economic situation of the country." And the committee, pointing to the speedy recovery of Germany's export trade in recent years, shares this view.

Funding of the excessive short-term indebtedness would itself improve the position, the bankers declare, but they point to two remaining fundamental difficulties. The first is the political risk involved until the relations of Germany and other European powers are firmly established on the basis of sympathetic coöperation.

The second difficulty concerns Germany's external obligations. On this point the report states: "So long as these obligations are such as to involve either continuous increase in the foreign debt of Germany or alternatively a misproportion between its imports and exports on such scale as to threaten the economic prosperity of other countries, investors are unlikely to regard the situation as stable or permanent.

"We feel certain that the Government representatives at the London conference, in recommending to the bankers of the world that they should by concerted measures maintain the volume of credits which they had already extended to Germany, fully realized that their proposal was not a solution of the problem, but a means of gaining time during which steps for reëstablishing the credit of Germany might be taken."

Franco-German Parleys On Political Questions Forecast by Bank Pact

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Aug. 20—Critical political negotiations between representatives of France and Germany, preparatory to another financial conference just preceding the date of the forthcoming disarmament meeting, are forecast by observers here as a result of the Basel financial agreement and latest decisions of French and German statesmen.

This week, it is reasoned, marks an important stage in the evolution of negotiations which have engrossed world attention during the present summer. With conclusion of the Basel agreement, it is understood, German attempts to obtain large scale credits will be deferred if possible until the turn of the year, when fundamental examination of the entire question of reparations and war debts will become inescapable.

The understanding reached at Basel, it is pointed out, has now insured fixation of present credits in Germany as well as marking out for German leaders measures of self-reform which expert advisers consider necessary.

The next question—that of seeking whatever new credit German industry and finance require—may be deferred until a more auspicious occasion, it is concluded.

Therefore, all international signs point to a new financial conference preferably, indeed almost necessarily, preceding the disarmament conference, as a climax of present developments on the international scene.

But in preparation for this meeting, which the Hoover plan itself necessitates in order to determine the régime which shall succeed the present moratorium, it will be necessary to work patiently upon the political relations between France and Germany.

Such preliminary negotiations, it is clear, are equally necessary to prepare for the disarmament conference itself since reparations' revision to succeed the Hoover year goes hand in hand with the general problem of disarmament.

Postponement of the visit of French Ministers to Berlin until after the September Assembly is taken here to indicate in some measure that preparatory Franco-German talks may take place during the Geneva weeks when statesmen have ample opportunity to see one another quietly.

But this interpretation of the postponement is modified by descriptions of a sequence of events in Paris which reach here upon well-informed authority. The French Prime Minister, M. Pierre Laval, it is stated, was prepared and eager to proceed to Berlin this month as soon as he saw the results of the Prussian referendum had been favorable.

But certain subordinates of the French Foreign Minister, M. Aristide Briand, it is stated, spread in the semiofficial press reports that the visit could not take place until after the Assembly.

This episode reveals again, it is considered here, the profound disagreement between M. Laval and M. Briand. While their difference of viewpoint is nothing new, at the present moment it affects the League of Nations vitally because of M. Briand's maneuver which postponed the Berlin visit until the end of September was made, it is contended, in order to save the League's prestige from blows which private visits give to this center of general coöperation.

Growing dissension within the French Cabinet has been watched with increasing regret here, and it is hoped M. Laval will come to Geneva this September himself in order to represent that group of French opinion which today is apparently in ascendancy. M. Laval, as Minister of Economy, was a subordinate delegate to M. Briand at the Assembly last year, it is ironically recalled here.

He was then a completely inconspicuous, unnoticed and unheard figure, but he watched the proceedings carefully and is believed to be well prepared for another session.

The League today, more than ever before in its history, is only what the individual nations choose to make of it, and in the midst of the present dramatic sequence of events it obviously can play a great rôle if members desire to utilize its facilities. The decision rests with them and responsible observers here feel that the League's future hangs critically upon events of the coming six weeks.

LEGION HEAD PLACES NATION'S WELFARE FIRST

Veterans Expected to Ask Interest Cut on Service Loans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The American Legion will not seek legislation liberalizing the adjusted service certificates if it is found to be detrimental to the country's welfare, in the opinion of Mr. Ralph T. O'Neil, national commander, expressed today.

In a statement setting forth certain legislation which will probably be advocated by the Legion during the coming session of Congress, Mr. O'Neil declared that while predictions are guesswork, he was sure "the veterans will never forget that their welfare is inseparably wrapped up with the welfare of the country." He denied criticisms that veteran legislation enacted by the last session of Congress has placed a financial burden on the taxpayers in a time of depression.

The Legion, Mr. O'Neil predicted, will, however, renew its request that the 4½ per cent interest charged on adjusted service loans be reduced. "Whatever the next national convention seeks to do, it will not alter the fact that the Government is making money under present legislation, and that it is unfair for the Government to make a profit from the interest charged the veterans who are in such dire need of financial assistance that they must pawn their certificates with the Government," he declared.

The Legion, according to the national commander, has made a survey and found that the economic conditions in almost every community have been helped because of loans to veterans.

The Legion estimates 15 per cent of the unemployed of the country are ex-service men, and states that the relief of this situation is one of its most pressing problems today. If its relief efforts are successful there should not be an immediate need for liberalizing Government aid, it was added.

The Legion's position was set forth today, it was explained, in view of the fact that many department officers and other legionnaires have made inquiries of national headquarters as to the questions likely to be presented to the national convention at Detroit for consideration.

Alien Nurses Face Discharge

Nurses at the Boston City Hospital who are not full-fledged citizens of the United States must be immediately discharged, according to an opinion rendered yesterday by Mr. Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel. He cited a section, of the general laws, passed by the Legislature in 1904, as authority.

The opinion, which was sent to Dr. John P. Dowling, hospital superintendent, by Mayor James M. Curley declared 14 nurses to be aliens and not legally employed. Legality of their employment was questioned in the City Council on Monday when an order introduced by Mr. John F. Dowd of Roxbury was passed, calling upon Mayor Curley to order the dismissals. Mayor Curley sought the opinion of the corporation counsel upon receiving this order.

Councilor Dowd pointed out in his argument against the employment of alien nurses that he was informed that hundreds of citizen nurses, properly qualified, were unable to obtain employment. The matter will be taken up by the hospital trustees at their meeting tomorrow in Mattapan.

FEDERAL AID SOUGHT FOR EROSION STUDY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—A request from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for Government cooperation in a study of beach erosion in the vicinity of Salisbury Beach, was approved today by the Department of War.

The cost of the investigation was placed at $500 a year for the State and the same amount for the Federal Government.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Brookline Field Concert. People's Symphony Orchestra, direction Henry Hadley, Brookline Field, off Pond Ave., 8:30; program as follows:

1. Overture, "Mignon".....Thomas
2. La Nuit et l'Amour.....Holmes
3. Habanera from "Carmen".....Biset

Soloist, Dorothy George, mezzo-soprano

4. The Streets of Pekin.....Hadley
5. Selections from "The Fortune Teller".....Herbert

Soloist, Lionel McDuff, baritone

6. Overture, "Rienzi".....Wagner
7. Two Movements from "The Atonement of Pan": (1) Dance of the Nymphs; (2) Intermezzo.....Hadley
8. Ave Maria (for string orchestra).....Schubert-Wilhelmj
9. Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah".....Saint-Saens

Knights of Pythias Convention: Grand military ball and prize drills, Mechanics Building, 8.

American Legion Convention: Street dance, North and South Park Avenue, 8:30; motion pictures, Old Colony Theater, 10:30.

Motion Pictures

Metropolitan — "Huckleberry Finn." Continuous.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum, of Boston: Motion picture, "Treasure Chest of India," lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2 and 3.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Saints and Symbols, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

American Legion Convention: Band concert, Plymouth Post 40 band, Memorial Building, 9; convention session, Memorial Building, 9:30; amusement program during afternoon.

Knights of Pythias Convention: Cambridge Division, revelle, 4; guard mount, 5; dress parade, 8:30.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 10 to 5 except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; gentle north to northwest winds with not much change in temperature.

All the New England States: Generally fair tonight and Friday with not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast north of Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m.	Max. Aug. 20		8 a.m.	Max. Aug. 19
Atlantic City	70	82	Nantucket	72	80
Bismarck	60	66	New Orleans	78	90
Boston	67	76	New York	72	88
Buffalo	68	80	Norfolk, Va.	72	90
Calgary	54	..	North Platte	62	92
Charleston	82	88	Philadelphia	72	86
Chicago	70	76	Phoenix, Ariz.	90	110
Cincinnati	66	88	Pittsburgh	68	72
Denver	60	84	Portland, Me.	76	78
Eastort, Me.	62	74	Raleigh	74	88
Hatteras	82	84	St. Louis	70	84
Helena, Mont.	52	68	St. Paul	62	64
Huron, S. D.	66	90	Salt Lake City	74	94
Jacksonville	80	90	San Francisco	54	58
Kansas City	66	78	Santa Fe, N. M.	58	80
Key West	84	90	Seattle	54	66
Los Angeles	64	86	Tampa	82	90
Memphis	72	82	Washington	72	82
Miami, Fla.	82	88	Wichita, Kan.	66	82
Montreal	66	76	Williston, N. D.	70	86

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 8:20 p. m. Friday 8:38 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:00 p. m.

VALUE GUARANTEED

at $5 $6 and $7

W. L. Douglas Shoes clearly demonstrate that it is not necessary to pay high prices for even the smartest quality footwear.

Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls' Stores in All Principal Cities

Douglas Dealers Everywhere

STORES IN BOSTON
156 Massachusetts Avenue
635 Washington Street
38 Hanover Street

DRYS PLAN LAW TO STOP FRAUD IN WINE BRICKS

(Continued from Page 1)

how to turn them into wine of 10 to 15 per cent alcoholic content, it is idle to expect enforcement agents to reduce illegal home wine-making.

Legal counsel for the grape concentrate interests contends that the product is within the law, since at the time of sale it is non-alcoholic. The courts have upheld this view in several instances, notably two California rulings.

Would Prove Sincerity

"If the grape essence manufacturers are sincere in their statement that their product is intended and designed for use in making jellies and non-alcoholic beverages, they can hardly object to using preservatives which will prevent others from making illegal use of their products.

"Among the instructions printed on the so-called wine bricks recently sold in New York was one saying that fermentation could be prevented after the brick had been dissolved in water, by the addition of 'one-tenth per cent of benzoate of soda.' Since it is so simple a thing to prevent fermentation, why should not this precaution be taken before the product is sold? Catchup and other products are protected in this way. Why not grape concentrates?

"Enforcement would be simplified by this plan. Instead of prying into homes, the enforcement officers could regularly test the products of grape concentrate firms. It would be a laboratory test, pure and simple. Evasion would be rendered virtually impossible.

Effective Tool Needed

"Present sections of the Volstead Act give no such effective tool for coping with a situation that has become an open scandal. The two sections directly relating to grape concentrates contain ambiguous clauses.

"For instance, Section 18 of Title II rules that it shall be unlawful 'to advertise, manufacture, sell, or possess for sale any utensil, contrivance, machine, preparation, compound, tablet, substance, formula, direction, or recipe advertised, designed or intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquor.'

"The loophole here is the phrase 'designed or intended.' It is difficult to prove design or intent to violate this section on the part of those selling grape concentrates which at the time of sale are non-alcoholic. The only way to prove intent is to establish that instructions are issued by the seller to the buyer, definitely intended to help him engage in unlawful manufacture.

"Nonintoxicating" the Keyword

"The other section, number 29, Title II, rules that the penalties 'provided in this act against the manufacture of liquor without a permit shall not apply to a person for manufacturing nonintoxicating cider and fruit juices exclusively for use in his home, but such cider and fruit juices shall not be sold or delivered except to persons having permits to manufacture vinegar.'

"The key word in this section is 'nonintoxicating.' The interpretation placed upon this word by the United States Attorney-General in 1921 is that it means 'nonintoxicating in fact.' Colonel Woodcock, director of prohibition, relied upon this interpretation in his famous statement that home wine-making would not be interfered with by federal agents.

"Difficulty of establishing that home fermented wine is 'intoxicating in fact,' weakens the effectiveness of this section.

"All this complicated procedure would be rendered unnecessary by addition of a section to the prohibition laws, specifically requiring preservatives in grape concentrates."

101 RANCH GOES HOME

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The 101 Ranch Wild West Show finally rolled yesterday toward home in Marland, Okla., while railroad detectives guarded bosses who loaded the property with a crew of employees imported from Baltimore. About 300 of 400 troupers who refused to pull up stakes without being paid around $28,000 in back wages were on the train.

LUCE VISITS CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (AP)—Representative Robert Luce of Waltham, Mass., and Mr. F. R. Murphy of Steubenville, O., were here yesterday to discuss the 1933 Century of Progress exposition plans with Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, president, and other exposition officials.

$14.50 to BOSTON

from CLEVELAND $16.00
from ST. LOUIS via N. Y. $36.00
NEW YORK to LOS ANGELES $57.20

'HALF THE FARE 'MOST ANYWHERE'

Similar savings to hundreds of other points. Write for free information and address of your local terminal. All new buses with well-paid, careful, courteous drivers.

GREAT EASTERN STAGES
821 Columbia Building
Cleveland, Ohio

Phone Cherry 8833 or write today.

GREAT EASTERN The Short Line

$69.50 buys this 8-tube RCA Victor Radio

THE SUPERETTE

another great achievement from

"RADIO HEADQUARTERS"

Imagine getting a powerful radio of fine RCA Victor quality... a radio with EIGHT tubes... a SUPER-HETERODYNE... complete with RCA Radiotrons... and including New RCA Super-Control Tubes...for only $69.50!

It's indeed surprising that such a low price can buy such a beautifully toned radio, created by the world's greatest group of radio engineers and Victor's famous sound experts.

In a year of great values, the world's largest radio factory has produced the three biggest values in the history of musical instruments. See them...hear them... at any RCA Victor dealers...*today.*

THE SUPERETTE

a powerful 8-tube Super-Heterodyne in a convenient-sized cabinet...with new RCA Super-Control Tubes...choice of cabinets in oak, walnut, mahogany or maple if you act fast... tone color control... only $69.50 Complete

THE RADIOLETTE

LOWEST PRICED RADIO IN RCA VICTOR HISTORY... an able set condensed into a small cabinet only 15 inches high... weighs only 16 pounds... panelled in costly Oriental wood... includes revolutionary new RCA Pentode tube... only $37.50 Complete

PORTABLE VICTROLA

...improved sound box... sounds like a big phonograph... carries 10 records smugly... one winding lasts for two 10-inch records... durable waterproof case...red or blue Fabrikoid... only $35

RCA Victor Company, Inc.
Camden, N. J.
A Radio Corporation of America Subsidiary

Copyright, 1931, RCA Victor Co., Inc.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 Talk series.
5:30 NBC, What Happened to Jane.
5:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:15 Chocolateers.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:30 Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Arco Birthday Party; "Merriweather Lewis," soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Willard Robison's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Bob Pierce.
11:30 NBC, Dance orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 Bradford Organ.
5:30 "Uncle Art's Hayseed Orchestra."
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 The Old Sergeant.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, The Frigidairians.
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller," "High Stakes."
8:30 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, "Sisters of the Skillet."
9:00 NBC, Jolia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Ensemble; John Charles Thomas, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 Bradford Organ.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Tel and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Melody Parade.
5:45 The Syncopators.
6:00 "Concert Cameos" with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Melodies and stories.
6:30 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball scores; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Orchestra, Maximilian Pilzer, conductor.
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rah.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, The Columbians; male quartet; orchestra.
8:45 CBS, The Boswell Sisters.
9:00 CBS, Brad and Al; comedy and vocal duo; Bert Lown and his orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Coty Melody Girl; Welcome Lewis, contralto; Harry Salter's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert; Albert Coates, conductor.
10:30 CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto, with New World Symphony.
10:45 CBS, Piano Pals.
11:00 Baseball; news; weather; time.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Mme. Alberti, soprano.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Cathedral Echoes.
7:15 Etchings in Music.
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, violin, organ.
8:15 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Daddy Sunshine Club.
5:30 CBS, "Girl O' Yesterday" with Kathryn Parsons.
5:45 CBS, "Meet the Artist," The Boswell Sisters.
6:00 CBS, Women's National Tennis Championship Résumé.
6:15 CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro Spirituals.
8:30 Chemical Society lecture.
8:45 Voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Criterion Male Quartet.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Radio Round-Up; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; male quartet.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:30 p. m.—Braves - Pittsburgh, double-header, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News, recordings; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

RESEARCH COUNCIL NAMES FARM EXPERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn.—Prof. Irving G. Davis, specialist on agricultural economics, and head of the economics department at the Connecticut Agricultural College, has been appointed chairman of the committee on fellowships in agricultural economics and rural sociology for the United States by the Social Science Research Council. Professor Davis, who is a former fellowship holder at Harvard University, succeeds Dr. E. G. Nourse of the Institute of Economics at Washington, D. C.

The Social Science Research Council annually awards about 25 scholarships valued at from $750 to $2000 to qualified students desiring training in modern methods of social science research.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Profit from High Interest Plus Safety

[FREE Booklet Gives Full Details]

No matter where you live you can take advantage of the liberal interest rate paid by this Bank—4% compounded quarterly.

This is a Mutual Savings Bank. All net earnings are paid to its depositors in the form of interest dividends after operating expenses have been paid and a percentage of income added to the reserve fund. No mutual savings bank in New York State has ever failed.

Send the coupon for FREE Booklet telling how you can secure high interest with unquestioned safety of your savings.

4% Interest Compounded Quarterly

Albany County Savings Bank
Albany, N. Y.

Sign and Mail This Coupon Now

ALBANY COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Albany, N. Y. CSM-4
Please send your FREE Booklet

Name.....
Address.....
Town.....State.....

H. Horton & Co., Inc.
Broadway and Beaver Street
ALBANY, N. Y.

Largest equipment house between New York and Chicago

"Everything Under One Roof"

Equipments for Institutions, Hotels, Restaurants, Lunch Rooms, Schools, Steamship Lines and Railroad Companies.

Our New Catalog is now ready. Blue Prints and Specifications Furnished on Request

Our $16.50 showing of

Dresses

are the favored group of thousands of Albany women. See this line before buying dresses.

Whitney's

in Albany, N. Y.

Do You Know

How many words you can say in a 3-minute telephone conversation? The average is about 300 words to and fro. To prove it, time yourself reading 300 words out of this paper.

A 3-minute call by number will go 25 miles for a quarter; 64 miles for a half-dollar; 174 miles for a dollar, even at day rates. Evening and night rates are, of course, much lower on most station-to-station calls.

"Spotted Furs for Sports!" says Paris

Just 12 Somali Leopard COATS

$395

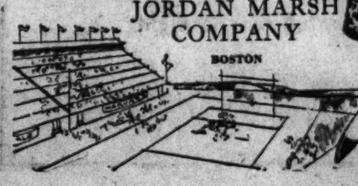
Rich with beaver or fitch!

Every coat is made of exquisitely silky skins, beautifully marked with small spots! Some have flattering fitch shawls . . . others shawls or clever little jabots and cuffs of beaver!

Four ways to purchase your fur coat! Charge, bill rendered November 1st. Pay 10% now, balance when you take coat up to Nov 1st. Pay 10% now, balance in 9 monthly payments. Pay cash, have coat stored without charge up to Nov. 1st.

80 Years Behind Jordan's Fur Quality

Fur Salon—Second Floor—Main Store



JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

CURLEY GREETS RAIL LINE'S NEW REGIONAL HEAD

Ogden to Supervise Interests of Pennsylvania in New England

Mayor James M. Curley officially welcomed Mr. George D. Ogden yesterday to his new post here as supervisor of the Pennsylvania Railroad's interests in New England. The Mayor reiterated his appeal for more shipping through the Port of Boston and the return of New England's commercial supremacy.

Before a representative gathering of rail and shipping experts at the Ritz Carlton, Mayor Curley looked far beyond the period when "four large steamers in Boston Harbor at one time" was a spectacle, to draw a picture of proposed shipping activity and rail improvements which would place Boston "on a par" with every seaport on the Atlantic coast.

"Mr. Ogden," he said, "brings to New England an experience in railroading which will help to push the Port of Boston." He hailed the appointment as an indication that the Pennsylvania Railroad recognized the trade advantages of New England and was interested in promoting more efficient service in the section.

Due to the present rail situation in New England, the appointment of Mr. Ogden is taken by some as an indication that the Pennsylvania Railroad is desirous of strengthening its control over New England lines which several organizations are seriously opposing. Mr. Ogden, however, did not comment on any reason for his appointment other than to remark that the Pennsylvania Railroad aimed to improve its service to and within New England.

At least Boston rail executives chose to accept the "welcome" dinner, yesterday, as an opportunity to strengthen personal ties of friendship with Mr. Ogden and to anticipate a closer coöperation in the general interests of New England's progress.

As an illustration of the reflection that railroad improvements cast on the general improvement of a locality, Mayor Curley cited the results of the new North Station project which brought in its wake a revival of building in that section as well as giving the needed impulse to a beautification program in the Charles River Basin which had been slumbering in the thoughts of Bostonians for years.

The Mayor predicted a continuation of improvements in the North Station section to include particularly the widening of Charles and Nashua Streets and all streets coming to a focus at the station.

Following a brief survey of the progress of railroading in New England, which he said, has produced a quality of leadership that the region should perpetuate, the Mayor called on heads and representatives of local rail lines who paid tribute to the abilities of Mr. Ogden and bade him welcome to Boston.

HOOVER PLACES GIFFORD AT HELM FOR RELIEF WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

upon the success of the President's program. The Administration realizes that the only way it can forestall federal-aid legislation is to set up a system of relief that will meet the emergency. This the President undertakes to do through the new commission he has called on Mr. Gifford to lead. This organization, he declares, will have the full force of the Administration behind it. The national survey of the probable need for relief this winter that various federal agencies are now making will be placed at its disposal, the President declared.

Mr. Gifford has had considerable experience in directing relief work, being president of the Charity Organization Society of New York and was during the World War director of the United States Council of National Defense.

Mr. William J. Ellis, Commissioner of the Department of Institutions and Agencies of New Jersey, and president of the Public Welfare Officials' Association, accepting Mr. Croxton's invitation to coöperate with his committee declared that the major responsibility for relief is up to the local communities. Three-fourths of last year's reported expenditures for family relief were obtained, he said, from local taxes.

An unprecedented demand for relief confronts the country this winter, Mr. Ellis said. To meet this emergency his association has laid down eight fundamental precepts to govern organization and administration of public relief. Chief of these, he said, calls for the "initiation by state welfare departments of state-wide planning participated in by representatives of industrial, economic and social forces in case of inability of local communities to satisfactorily care for the needs."

Other major points are, reëducation and retaining of workers who have lost their jobs through technological developments, provision for work instead of relief wherever possible, and aiding of smaller communities that are unable to cope with the situation.

Gifford Feels Certain Of Help From People

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—Mr. Walter S. Gifford, appointed by President Hoover to set up and direct an organization coördinating national, state and local unemployment relief agencies, last night expressed confidence "the nation will respond and succeed" in dealing with the problem.

In a statement Mr. Gifford said: "Unemployment relief activities necessitated last winter by the unemployment situation were, on the whole, adequate to prevent acute distress. The experience of that period is available for making plans for this coming winter. The real cure for unemployment obviously is employment, but it is already clear that regardless of improvement of conditions there will be need this winter for sustained and strengthened community and industrial action in many parts of the country—in some sections the load will be lighter but in many parts it may be even greater.

"It is my belief that whatever these burdens may prove to be they will be whole-heartedly met. I shall try to be of assistance to that end. With the invaluable leadership and experience of the President, I am sure the nation will respond and succeed in its task."

Chicago Plans $8,800,000 Goal for Relief Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 20—A goal of $8,800,000, to provide for relief work among the unemployed as well as the normal burden of the established charitable agencies in Cook County, has been set in a unified drive to be conducted this fall by the Joint Emergency Relief Fund of Cook County, operating under the Governor's Commission of Unemployment and Relief.

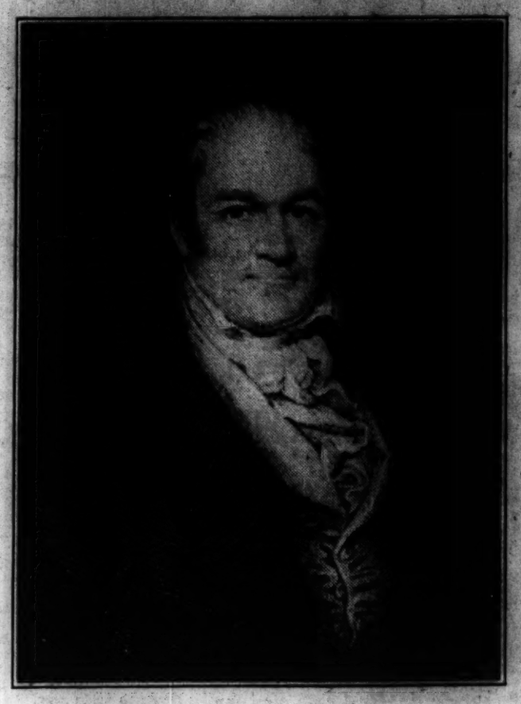
This plan, developed along the lines of a community chest, is something new to Chicago, as the five principal charities in addition to a large number of smaller ones included usually have their individual money raising campaigns, and last winter the $5,000,000 raised by the Governor's commission was used to supplement the resources of the charities.

TWO BOSTON STREETS RESTRICT TRAFFIC

Temporary traffic restrictions on two Boston streets, due to construction work, were announced yesterday in an order issued by Mr. Joseph A. Conry, traffic commissioner.

Parking is forbidden for three months on the west side of Dartmouth Street between Huntington Avenue and Boylston Street because of the work being carried on at the Public Library. Parsons Street has been closed between Arlington and Faneuil Streets for one month during sewer construction.

Portrait of William H. Crawford To Adorn New $1,000,000 Notes



Features of Former Minister to France, and Secretary of War and the Treasury, Will Be Seen on 500 Certificates

Whoever wants a miniature engraving of William H. Crawford, early American statesman, for the scrapbook, may be interested to know that the Government is preparing 500 of them for distribution before very long. Each engraving will be worth $1,000,000.

The fact is that the portrait of the one-time American Minister to France, Secretary of the United States Departments of War and the Treasury, and candidate for the Presidency, is to adorn 500 new $1,000,000 Treasury Notes. Authorities at the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston today confirmed the report on the new issue. They declined to comment any further at this time. What information they now possess is strictly confidential. An official announcement concerning the issue is expected early in September.

While the public has a pretty broad acquaintance with the portrait of the "Father of His Country," which adorns the $1 bill; Thomas Jefferson's portrait on the $2, and Abraham Lincoln's rugged features which ornament the $5 note, the engraving of William H. Crawford unquestionably will be the most exclusive of the American statesmen which the Treasury Department honors in this manner.

Most everyone is fairly familiar with Grover Cleveland's $20 portrait, but whoever finds a General Grant in his pay envelope probably doesn't have to wait long to find that he has a Grover Cleveland, an Andrew Jacksonian ten, and maybe a few Washingtons and Jeffersons in its place. Probably the majority of people have seen Benjamin Franklin's portrait in history books more frequently than on Uncle Sam's $500 notes, or the Alexander Hamilton $1000 specimens, or the Salmon P. Chase $10,000 beauties.

While nothing definite regarding the new $1,000,000 notes can be gained at this time, it is expected that the steel engraving of J. W. Jarvis's painting will be used. The engraving was done by S. H. Gimber. The lines are clear and the strength of the oil portrait well developed.

Boston El Pays $1,409,253 to State

A debt of $1,409,253.35 to the State of Massachusetts was discharged yesterday by the Boston Elevated Railway. This amount covers the full payment of the balance of a deficit assessed in 1919 on cities and towns served by this company.

The presentation of the check to Mr. Charles P. Hurley, state treasurer, by Mr. Henry L. Wilson, treasurer of the railway company, took place in the Governor's office. Governor Ely, Mr. Edward E. Whiting, acting chairman of the railway trustees, and Mr. H. Ware Barnum, general counsel, witnessed the presentation.

The amount of the check will be apportioned to eight cities and four towns as follows: Arlington will receive $15,777.23, Belmont $9106.57, Boston $1,030,442.57, Brookline $36,220.52, Cambridge $137,719.32, Chelsea $14,409.53, Everett $26,635.41, Malden $27,127.62, Medford $29,029.76, Newton $13,215.27, Somerville $59,555.34, Watertown $20,014.21.

RHODE ISLAND OKS LIQUOR PADLOCKS

PROVIDENCE R. I., Aug. 20 (AP)—Application of the padlock in Rhode Island prohibition cases, of which there has been only one such action since the advent of the Eighteenth Amendment, is destined for more widespread use. This was announced last night by Mr. George R. Beane, Assistant United States Attorney, appointed to handle padlock actions in addition to prosecution of liquor law violations for the Government.

A more drastic procedure than has prevailed in the past is promised by Mr. Beane. His appointment to the new duties was made by Mr. Henry M. Boss Jr., United States Attorney, at the suggestion of Mr. G. Aaron Youngquist, Assistant United States Attorney-General in charge of prohibition.

NASHUA GETS BUSINESS

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 20 (AP)—Two contributions to better business came to this city today. The E. L. Thomas Shoe Company of Lowell, Mass. opened a branch factory here, with 100 hands reporting for work. The Osgood Construction Company received a contract to build extensive dairy barns at the University of New Hampshire at Durham and announced it would start work on the $40,000 project tomorrow.

Council Approves State Job Awards

Action of the Massachusetts Executive Council in the awarding of contracts for highway construction to Massachusetts contractors whose bids were higher than those of outside firms, was sustained by that group at a meeting yesterday. Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman opposed the awards.

In voting against it, Lieutenant-Governor Youngman said that he was opposed to the practice of giving contracts to Massachusetts firms when they were not the lowest bidders. He also said that there was no assurance that the contractors would employ Massachusetts men on the projects a single day. He pointed out that the out-of-state bidders were willing to hire workmen within the Commonwealth.

Mr. B. Loring Young, representing the A. T. Savin Company of Hartford, Conn., declared that the exclusion of outside contractors whose bids were lower than Massachusetts firms would work great harm to construction concerns within the Commonwealth. In the long run, this policy will result in the exclusion of Massachusetts bids on projects in other states, he said.

As a result of this practice of favoring Massachusetts contractors, Mr. Young indicated that the Government may refuse to contribute funds toward Massachusetts State highways unless the open competition is restored.

The awards which the Executive Council sustained gave the Kelleher Construction Company of Turners Falls the contract for highway construction in Gill and Greenfield. The Sherry Construction Company of Fall River received the contract for road work in Rehoboth, Seekonk and Swansea.

Utilities Reveal Labor Increase

Increase in the number of wage earners employed and in their weekly pay rolls, for July as compared with June, is shown in a survey of 136 public utilities, the results of which are announced today by the division of statistics of the Department of Labor and Industries in the Commonwealth. These surveys cover four classes of public utilities, steam railroads, street and electric railways, passenger bus companies and gas and electric companies.

A gain in employment of 861 persons was reported from the survey of 136 companies canvassed or 1.7 per cent. The aggregate weekly pay roll showed a gain of $24,941 or 1.5 per cent.

The greatest increase was shown by the six steam railroads with a gain of 613 persons in employment, or 2.5 per cent, and an increase of $22,550, or 3.1 per cent in aggregate weekly pay roll. Street and electric railways increased 1.9 per cent in employment but decreased 0.5 per cent in wages. Passenger bus companies increased employment 4.7 per cent and wages 7.2 per cent while gas and electric companies decreased 0.2 per cent in employment but showed a 0.4 per cent increase in the aggregate weekly pay roll.

WORLD PARLEY ON SILVER MART URGED IN UTAH

Secretaries of State Hold Annual Meeting at Salt Lake City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 20—The National Association of Secretaries of State, holding its fifteenth annual convention in Salt Lake, last night moved on to the national parks in southern Utah, for its concluding session. Meetings will be held at Zion National Park Thursday night, Grand Canyon National Park Friday night and Bryce Canyon National Park Saturday night.

Delegates to the meeting spent the day sight-seeing, visiting the open-cut workings of the Utah Copper Company and Great Salt Lake. They were guests of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce at a dinner addressed by Senator William H. King and Mr. William Montague Perry, president of the American Silver Producers' Association.

Both speakers urged the importance of an international conference for a discussion of the silver problem. They declared that much of the world's difficulty is rooted in the collapse of the silver market, stressing rehabilitation of this market as essential to the reëstablishment of purchasing power and the alleviation of economic disturbances.

The opening session was featured by a paper by Mr. E. Ray Cato, superintendent of traffic control on "the need for a uniform basis of automobile driving license laws," for the State of California. He was unable to attend the meeting and in his absence it was read by Mr. Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State for California. The driver's license law was urged as the most effective agency available for relief from a constantly increasing record of casualties in traffic.

Mr. Cato emphasized the need of uniform legislation on this subject in all of the states and held it to be an activity which should be controlled and directed by the state itself. He said examinations of drivers should be intrusted to local officers only in those states where sparsity of population made it difficult for the state to administer the law.

The paper of Mr. Cato denied that one examination of an automobile driver was sufficient for the public needs; rather he advocated state efforts, adequately financed to compel and conduct periodical examinations of all drivers.

"When we realize that the majority of accidents occur to seasoned drivers, the necessity for frequent examinations is apparent," he said.

Gov. George Dern welcomed the visitors to Utah and President Ernest L. Sprague of Rhode Island responded. Mr. Frederic W. Cook of Massachusetts heads the resolutions committee, composed of Alice Lee Grosjean of Louisiana, Mr. Theodore Damann of Wisconsin, Mr. Ernest N. Haston of Tennessee and Mr. Rawson C. Myrick of Vermont.

The nominations committee is headed by Mr. Mike Holm of Minnesota, Mr. W. P. Blackwell of South Carolina, Mr. William L. Higgins of Connecticut and Mr. Frank C. Jordan of California.

Radio Amateurs Attend Conventions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 20—Three Hartford radio amateurs will cover distances totaling 23,000 miles within the next six weeks when they will officially represent the American Radio Relay League headquarters here at divisional conventions of radio amateurs in nine large cities of the United States, and at smaller gatherings in 25 other cities during the remainder of this month and September.

Mr. Everett L. Battey, assistant communications manager, has already started on his tour. He will attend four conventions and 13 sectional meetings being held within a large loop extending as far west as Denver, Colo., and including also Rolla, Mo., and Jamestown, N. D.

Mr. Arthur A. Hebert, field man and treasurer of the American Radio Relay League, will depart tomorrow representing the league at four conventions and 11 sectional meetings. Mr. Hebert will cover nearly 10,000 miles, passing through Jacksonville, Fla., and El Paso, Texas, on the way out to Tacoma, Wash.

Mr. George Grammer, Assistant Technical Editor of QST, the monthly magazine of the League, is scheduled to travel directly from Hartford to San Francisco Calif., where he will be present at the Pacific Division Convention on Sept. 5 and 6.

Legion Told Foe Threatens in 'Reds'

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP)—Delegates to the thirteenth annual convention of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion arriving for opening business sessions today found electioneering going on for three candidates for the office of state commander. They are: Vice-Commanders Stephen C. Garrity of Lowell and Charles T. Flynn of Fitchburg and Past Vice-Commander Julius F. Haller of Needham.

Convention delegates from Lawrence and Holyoke were beginning early campaigns to get the convention to their respective cities in 1932. Approximately 25,000 were on hand.

Gov. Joseph B Ely told the delegates that as former fighting men they faced a new menace in Communism.

"You are again fighting a battle for democracy," Governor Ely said in reference to the Legion's opposition to Communism. "I pledge my allegiance to you in the fight."

HAWKS REACHES EVANSVILLE

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 20 (AP)—Capt. Frank M. Hawks landed here at 12:10 p. m., central standard time, today on his flight from New York to Fort Worth, Texas, and planned to take off immediately after refueling. A heavy rain was falling here when he landed.

ACTION NEEDED TO GIVE RELIEF, GREEN ASSERTS

President Hoover Urged to Call Conference on Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 20—A message to President Hoover, a copy of which also was sent Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, urging an immediate national conference of leaders of industry and organized labor for the drafting of measures to relieve unemployment, was drafted at the closing session of the pre-convention meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The council also considered its annual report which will be presented at the fifty-first annual convention of the federation to be held for two weeks in Vancouver, B. C., beginning Oct. 5.

Mr. William Green, president of the federation, characterized the present situation in the United States as a "great national emergency."

"What we need is immediate action," he said. "We suggest an assembly of those who are actually on the job, to deal with the problem in a direct way and tell labor and industry just where they are going and what should be done about it.

"If the employers were to announce that no further men would be discharged, no matter how the work had to be redistributed," he continued, "you would see what buying power would be released. I do not see why they cannot do it. In a great national emergency the President of the United States can bring in employers of the country who are so responsible and so representative that there would be no question that their decision would be followed.

"We feel," Mr. Green said, "that a national conference of employers and labor could do more than any other agency to meet in a practical way this very serious problem of unemployment."

Mr. Green intended to return to Washington and, upon his arrival, personally petition President Hoover to call the conference.

DONAHUE ON FINANCE BODY

Mr. Joseph J. Donahue of Boston was nominated as a member of the Boston Finance Commission yesterday by Gov. Joseph B. Ely. He is to succeed Mr. John F. Moors. Mr. Donahue practices law at 73 Tremont Street. His home is in Jamaica Plain, and he was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1908 and Harvard Law School in 1911.

PEGRUM'S
Moving - Packing Shipping
Local and Long Distance Movers of Fine Furniture and Works of Art
"Baggage Service to All Railroad and Steamship Depots"
Office: 1075 Third Avenue
New York City
Phone Rhinelander 8299
Flushing 4783

NEW YORK
BROOCHES
BAR PINS
BRACELETS
WATCHES
Beautifully mounted with Precious Stones
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
Established 1837
3A Maiden Lane Hitchcock 4-8999

Washington Heights
Jeweler
Diamond Rings, Pins and Pendants
Gruen, Hamilton and Bulova Wrist and Pocket Watches
EXPERT REPAIRING
M. ABRAMSON
1400 St. Nicholas Ave., Near 180th St.
NEW YORK CITY

Claribel Hill
Custer Arms Restaurant
Tel. Bronxville 2446
Bronxville, N. Y.
671 Palmer Avenue
Luncheon, 65c; Dinner, $1.00
Sunday Dinner, $1.25 & $1.50
Sunday Supper, $1.00
Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering to private parties.

NEW YORK CITY
Future Plans
... Prosperity awaits those who plan ahead
The first need for those who work hard is to plan wisely to spend their earnings—there will always be something left for your savings account.
Save NOW for next year's vacation
The United States Savings Bank
of the City of New York
Chartered 1889
58th St. and Madison Ave.
New York City

The Specialty House of
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co
NEW YORK, PITTSBURGH · BROOKLYN, CLEVELAND · PHILADELPHIA, BUFFALO
Complete and attractive collection of
Newest Fashions
for Women and Misses
New clothes for every hour of a very smart day, from the luncheon in town to dancing late at night.
Priced with distinct moderation

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
BLACK AND BROWN GLOVES
in suede or glace kid
3.95
With a shiny fabric wear them in dull, velvety suede ... with the new crepy fabrics wear them in soft, glace kid. In the new four button length perfect with long sleeves.
Six-button length to wear with your shorter sleeves 4.50
STREET FLOOR

You could do your shopping blindfolded here and not go wrong.
The style and fit of our clothing is just as correct as the fabrics and making are good—and there is no better!
Just now we are offering several thousand Men's Sack Suits at one bargain price. Chance to save you $10 to $30 on a Quality, Preferred, suit.
Were $45 to $65—
$35 now!
Light weights as well as Fall weights!
Clean-up of men's and youths' light weight overcoats—
$28 now!
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at Liberty · Broadway at Warren · Broadway at 13th St.
Herald Sq. at 35th St. · New York City · Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Tremont at Brimfield, Boston, Massachusetts

PALEFACE FINDS FRIENDS IN HIS FIRST INDIANS

(Continued from Page 1)

out upon a waste of lurid pigments, and presently is swallowed up by the desert. A sand storm turns the atmosphere into a wall of flying yellow particles, obliterates trails, alters landscapes, and the tenderfoot looks hopefully about for succor.

Nothing but sand and sky-rolling hillocks and rolling clouds. He inspects his water bag. He mentally rations his supplies. Then he looks up and, apparently sprung from nowhere, four Indians are standing beside him. They are dressed in semicowboy garb, black hair wadded at the nape of their necks and bound with dirty colored twine.

When Friend Meets Friend

He smiles a welcome and holds out his hand. They eye him soberly, evidently bent on appraising not his wealth but his intention. They stand there long and silently. (He recalls the stories of his youth and considers the sparseness of his scalplock.) One of them grunts an order in the Navajo tongue. With no further directions the other three turn to the stranded car.

One grasps a spade and begins to dig the sand away from rear wheels sunk to the hub caps, the others assisting with their hands. Finally all four bend their back to the task of pushing the car to firmer ground. The leader draws a diagram in the sand and points out directions. Four silver dollars find their way to four bronzed palms. The gutterals of gratitude are most friendly. The tenderfoot has found his Indians.

He has found them dignified, courteous and helpful, and he is made aware that these are qualities they did not have to learn from the white man. The white man, however, is endeavoring to bring to the Navajo another gift. Through education he is attempting to obliterate the dinosaur tracks of superstition and mental apathy from the Navajo's consciousness.

How is he doing this?

Discuss Navajo Character

On the bench in front of the trading post at Cameron it is cool and quiet after the heat of the day, and the vast bowl of sky stretches its dark blanket, punctured with myriad stars, high above. About the guest hogan in the compound a number of Navajos are squatted, their low-voiced conversation adding a sedative to the spell of night. Two stockmen in high-heeled boots and broad sombreros stalk up from the road and take seats on the bench. Presently their talk turns to Indians.

"Funny bunch," says one, "every family out for itself. No tribal consciousness; no racial unity; no communal instincts. Just a lot of scattered sheep raisers, each one going his own way."

"Well, they have a common religion, though," comments the other. "I understand there is no such word as 'fear' in their language. They have elaborate ceremonies and heal their sick through faith coupled with sacred songs chanted by the medicine men. They tell me deformity is unknown, hatred is held in abeyance because differences are brought to the head men for settlement, a case of cancer has never been reported in the tribe, and their sacred songs would comprise a considerable literature. I guess, despite their scattered numbers, they all have similar characteristics."

Not Given to Grudges

"Yes, in a measure. One thing, they all care a lot for their young. Back here in the hills they are pretty wild. The children have the look of frightened animals. Hair long and uncombed; clothes, any old thing; feet bare; never washed; gibbering away in Navajo or Piute, with never a word of English. A wild bunch.

"I was up in a box canyon with the 'Sheriff' not long ago to round a crowd of them up for school. It was exciting, I'll tell you. We hobbled our horses and crept up through the mesquite when most of the children were home. Then we all charged down on the hogans. Squaws hollering and screeching and trying to hide their youngsters away; the little ones running every which way!

"We had to force our way into some of the homes. Youngsters were hidden away under sheepskin blankets and in all sorts of places. But we finally gathered in a bunch of them and drove them into the boarding school. What a laying-out we got from the squaws, though. Some of them followed us for miles, trying to snatch their children away."

Want Children at Home

"Pretty tough on them, wasn't it? I'd not like to be in your boots if they should catch you alone some dark night."

"Well, that's a funny thing. They don't seem to hold any grudge. I guess they figure a government man has to do what he is told. So far as I can see, my Navajo friends think as much of me as ever. I get along with them fine."

"Perhaps when they cooled down they were glad to have their children in school."

"Not those wild ones. They want them at home. Not only do they hate being separated from them, but they need those children to herd sheep. Of course, all Navajos are not wild. Some of them favor education. We never have any trouble getting most of the children to school. But, you're right, it's tough on those who object. Still, I guess it's necessary if the Indian is to be educated."

Yes, it is difficult to eradicate those dinosaur tracks. They are deeply set in the rock of custom.

Kidnapping? Coercion? Perhaps so. But there is another side to that shield. One may see it at its best in Tuba City, where the Western Navajo Reservation agency and government boarding school are located.

Once Mormon Settlement

Tuba City is an oasis in more ways than one. Settled by Jacob Hamblin and his Mormon pioneers in 1877 and later purchased by the United States Government, it is a refreshingly green island set in a sea of wide billowing sand hills about 25 miles north on the road that crosses the Little Colorado at Cameron.

Shaded by great cottonwoods, with a generous water supply, a fine group of school and agency buildings dominates the town. To this little green spot in the sun-baked grazing lands, some 500 Indian children are brought for education each year. Among them are the little, wild-eyed ragamuffins rounded up by the federal truant officer and his man. Many of them have fought bitterly all the way to be returned to their homes. Some remain rebellious for many weeks, yearning for their indulgent parents, yearning for the untrammeled existence of the hidden canyons and open range.

Undisciplined, undernourished, ragged, vermin infested, they have been brought to school against their will. Against their will they have been—probably for the first time in their memories—thoroughly scrubbed. Their unkempt shocks of black hair have been shorn—a momentous indignity to a Navajo. Their feet are shod; their bodies are clothed in respectable garb; they are given a well-balanced diet and made familiar with tables and chairs and eating utensils. They are given an insight into the white man's way of living. Gradually their rebelliousness disappears and they begin to evince an interest in their surroundings and in their studies. The dinosaurs of their little, starved careers creep back into Mesozoic swamps.

Finally Saw the Light

The story is told of a desert urchin who established a record for rebelliousness. He conducted a childish hunger strike. Repeatedly he ran away. He fought his teachers. He destroyed his books. It took many months of patient argument and wise discipline before he finally became reconciled to his studies. But the seed of learning, once sown, germinated quickly. For eight years he remained away from his tribe absorbing knowledge. Today he is one of the greatest influences for good on his reservation. Repeatedly he has thanked the agency officials for compelling him to pursue the white man's ways.

Not all cases of enforced education are so happy, however. The children return to their hogans reluctantly in most cases, but, once there, all too often, despite their good intentions they succumb to the preponderance of retrogressive thought, to the gibes and ostracism of their tribe, to the dinosaurs of tradition, and after a ceremony of "purification" from white influence, sink back into the dirt of the hogan, adopt the blanket, the sash, the twined knob at the nape of their necks and are once more "blanket Indians."

Thus, save for some alterations in their economic structure and manner of livelihood, the great body of Navajos continues to exist much as their forefathers did.

Navajos a Nomadic People

Navajos follow their flocks, and government officers declare that while the establishment of many day schools on the reservation would be a happy solution of the "kidnaping" problem, it is impossible owing to the migratory nature of the people.

This fact, however, hardly exonerates adding another item to the 49 treaties broken by the United States in its dealing with the Indian, many Indian observers point out, calling attention to the plain words of the treaty of 1868, which stipulates that there shall be a schoolhouse and teacher for every 30 children of school age. In fairness to the Indian bureau, though, it should be recorded that an effort is now being made to establish more day schools on the reservation.

But the land of the Navajo is big—big as Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire put together. From east to west it is approximately 200 miles across, from north to south nearly 150. It covers 25,000 square miles. Within its boundaries are no railroads, no cities, but it contains a population of some 40,000 Navajos, not to mention the Piutes and Hopis, who add their touches of distinctiveness to the land.

In such a large territory problems multiply. One of the most pressing at present is that of land.

Preserves Navajo Art

Approach the Navajo country from the east. Ride on the highway from Grant to Gallup and about midway, and not far from old Fort Wingate, one comes upon a long, low building sitting modestly by the side of the road. About it are clustered a few well constructed hogans. On its signboard is the lettering: "Crafts del Navajos." It is the trading post and wayside museum of archæology conducted by Mr. Berton I. Staples, the man who has probably done as much as any single individual to popularize and protect bona fide Navajo arts and crafts.

Himself an adopted member of a Navajo clan, Mr. Staples has interested himself largely with the 15,000 Navajos living outside the reservation on the public domain in western New Mexico.

Observe this example: It takes about 12 acres of grazing land to support one sheep, and approximately 200 sheep to support one family. The reservation proper contains about 14,000,000 acres, much of it desert land. Simple division reveals how inadequate is this area to maintain its population of 40,000, since the paramount industry of the Navajos is the production of wool.

Need More Grazing Ground

For a time ample grazing ground was available for the Indians on the Public Domain, but then came the railroads and to these corporations were granted every odd-numbered section along the right-of-way. White stockmen followed and took up homestead entry on other tracts, frequently monopolizing valuable springs and water holes. This had the effect of making the Indian a trespasser in the eyes of white ranchmen, many of whom are bending every effort to evict the Indians and force them back on the reservation.

The effect of turning the flocks of 15,000 non-reservation Indians onto reservation grazing lands already overstocked can well be imagined. Not even the efforts of the Indian service to bring up the quality of sheep so that fewer numbers will produce more wool, could offset such a condition.

For several years Mr. Staples and Mr. Herbert J. Hagerman, former Governor of New Mexico, have worked with sheep and cattle growers associations endeavoring to get an appropriation to purchase 1,000,000 acres of land for the non-reservation Indians and thus settle all disputes regarding grazing rights. While this effort is afoot, the Indian bureau is leasing land from private owners, but such an arrangement cannot continue indefinitely, and a proposal is being considered to give the railroads land in another locality in exchange for the checker board allotments on good grazing lands which the Navajos need.

After School—What?

Another problem—and here the contest with the dinosaur crops out again—is that of giving employment on the reservation to returned boarding-school students.

Many of the government-educated boys and girls return to their hogans versed in the fundamentals of different trades. If they might pursue their crafts, it is possible that the tribal dinosaurs would pass them by. But where is there opportunity for an artisan in a dusty hogan?

In Article 8 of the act already quoted is a provision that, in lieu of all sums of money or annuities to be paid Indians, the United States agrees to deliver to the agency house such articles . . . as the agent may estimate . . . each Indian being encouraged to manufacture his own clothing, blankets, etc., and to be furnished with no articles which he can manufacture himself.

Contrary to the obvious intention of this section of the treaty the Indians have been supplied with prison-made shoes, when they could make far better shoes of their own; blankets used in the schools are mostly machine made; rugs in administration buildings are seldom of Indian manufacture, and many other items might be cited which, if their manufacture were encouraged on the reservation, would tend to diversify labor and give to the returned student a weapon with which he might cope with the dinosaurs.

Navajos Once Worked Cotton

Say "Navajo" and one thinks of rugs. Yet rug-weaving is a comparatively recent art with the Indians of this reservation. Prior to the coming of the Spaniards, blankets and articles of clothing and adornment were woven from the hair of quadrupeds, the down of birds, the fiber of yucca, and with cotton—long staple cotton being raised even then. In the Museum of Natural History in New York City is displayed a cotton blanket with most complicated design, taken from a prehistoric ruin in southern Utah.

It was not until after 1849, when white pioneers explained to the Indians that white women could not be induced to wear Indian blankets but would welcome Indian designs woven into floor coverings, that the Navajos began to make rugs.

With the growing popularity of this form of handicraft, white commercialism, by speeding up production, destroyed much of the aboriginal art. The Indians originally used wood warp and wool filling in their weaving, but gradually—to cheapen production costs—they introduced cotton warp, wool filling made by machine, and finally utilized Germantown yarn. The Indians filled large orders with varied designs which the white manufacturers copied in machine-made products without reimbursing the originators.

Since the Navajos' main product is wool, it is obvious that they will do much better financially if encouraged to turn their wool into rugs of native manufacture. A movement is under way at present to reinstate wool warp and natural dyes and to establish a demand for the genuine article. Most traders are coming to see that, as the realization grows that the Indian's is the only distinctively American contribution to art, the public will demand more of the truly characteristic Indian designs and fewer commercial counterfeits.

But let the mother of Antonio Utsida tell the story. She is visiting the summer hogan of her son—a wrinkled grandmother whose brown eyes twinkle intelligently and whose age-puckered lips are lined with laughter.

Her son has just finished his shearing, and four long sacks of wool lie heaped against the corral. His hogan, used only during shearing time, is a circular enclosure of rough logs, open at the top except for a covering of branches to give shade along the edge of the structure. Nine adults and six children sit on the ground or recline on sheepskin robes around a tiny bed of embers that smokes continuously. The furniture consists of a table on which are placed several five-gallon cans and a meat grinder, together with the food staples. A trunk, two suit cases, and a steel bed spring make up the remainder.

Says Indians Better Off

Antonio's mother remembers when the Navajos were rounded up by Kit Carson and deported to the Bosque Redondo on the Pecos River in eastern New Mexico. She recalls that the old men told of a treaty with the United States (probably that of 1846) which was broken by the Indians when the chief singer of the tribe was unfortunately slain.

She tells of the hardships suffered at the Bosque Redondo and how a number of chiefs went to Washington to plead for a new treaty. This was granted in 1868, and the mother of Antonio waxes eloquent as she tells of how the tribe, then numbering some 7000, were returned to their old country and given sheep and cattle to make a new start.

What does she think of education? of retaining the ancient arts? of conditions now as compared with those of her youth?

"When Indians signed treaty," she says, "there were maybe 6200 Navajos come back. Now Navajos big lot of people, maybe 45,000. Navajos increasing all time.

"How get living? Raise better sheep. Make better rugs. If white people buy more rugs it would be better to make all wool into rugs and blankets and sell for 75 cents to $3.50 a pound. Raw wool brings at store only 8 to 25 cents a pound. It takes about four pounds of wool to weave blanket. A blanket three by four feet can be woven in 10 to 12 days and it sells for maybe $10 or $12.

Want Schools at Home

"Yes, government schools good things. No use for Indians to make lines in dust all time. Children maybe learn trade like carpenter or shoemaker they can use on reservation sometime. But children should stay home to learn. Not right for children to go out. We want them where we can see them. Better they learn at day school and be given work to do on reservation.

"Oh, much better off today, yes. Way back Indian live among cactus, hunt rabbit and deer. Some mans have no gun, use bow and arrow. Hard to get food that way. Also corn Indians raised sometime no good. Now it is better. Lots of groceries, better flour, better clothes. Think white people coming has helped Navajos. If government put down more wells for herds and improve sheep that help too."

The dinosaur does not seem such a threatening beast when one sits in the hogan and reasons with Antonio's mother. Yes, they have better groceries, better clothes, better education today—but how much more they need!

The Government has supplied them with weapons of education to fight the dinosaurs of their people; but each weapon has a blunt point, for it may not be used on the reservation where most of the Indians prefer to live.

The dinosaur peers down into the hogans with baleful gaze. These people may not go far, despite their increasing numbers, for until the returned young tradesmen can find work to do at home their weapons are weak. And so dinosaur influence remains in the Navajo country.

Lands of Their Fathers Are Still Their Lands

THE NAVAJOS STICK TO THEIR OLD WAYS

They Go to School and They Are Not Indifferent to What Comforts Contact With the White Man Has Brought to Them, but They Are Loath to Abandon the Paths That Their Forbears Have Trod. In the Upper Left-Hand Picture the Woman Wears a Skirt and Shawl and the Man Overalls and a Felt Hat, but They Are Tending Their Flocks Just as in the Days of the Dim Past. The Silversmith at the Right Might Have Been Just as He Is 500 Years Ago. His Work and His Tools and His Garb Are of That Past Age. Samples of His Delicate Work Are at the Bottom and in the Picture He Is Wearing the Exquisite Necklace Shown in the Collection. Outside of the Overalls, the Navajo Lad Leaning Against the Adobe Wall Is Just as He Was Centuries Ago. The Matted Hair Is Characteristic.

CITY DWELLERS EXCEED RURAL, CENSUS SHOWS

Drift of Country to Urban Centers Revealed in Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The country-to-city movement in the United States continued during the last decade until in 1930 the urban population formed 56.2 per cent of the total population, and the rural population, 43.8 per cent, Mr. William M. Stewart, Director of the Census, announced today.

At the time of the last census, in 1920, 51.4 per cent of the population was classified as urban and 48.6 per cent as rural. Urban population, as defined by the census bureau, is that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2500 or more inhabitants. The remainder of the population is classed as rural.

The native white population of native parentage formed 48.6 per cent of the city population and 68.1 of the rural, while foreign-born white constituted 15.6 per cent of the urban dwellers and only 4.9 per cent of the rural. Negroes made up 12.4 per cent of the rural population, and only 7.5 per cent of the urban.

The North showed the largest urban population. In that section 67.2 per cent was classed as urban, compared with 34.1 per cent of the South's population and 58.8 per cent of the West's. Of the northern Negro population, 88.3 per cent was urban, compared with 31.7 per cent of the southern Negro population and 82.5 per cent of the western.

States which had the largest percentage of city dwellers were Massachusetts, with 90 per cent, and Rhode Island, which had 92 per cent classed as urban. North Dakota, South Dakota and Mississippi, on the other hand, had the largest proportions of the country dwellers, with 83.4 per cent, 81.1 per cent, and 83.1 per cent of their population, respectively, in this class. Two New England states, Maine and Vermont, showed a preponderance of rural dwellers over city dwellers.

In New England, middle Atlantic, east north central and Pacific states there were more urban dwellers than rural. In the remaining states, the rural population predominated.

Colombia Gains Amity of Ecuador

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 19 (AP)—Colombia yesterday renewed diplomatic relations with Ecuador, broken since 1925.

Dr. Roberto Urdaneta, Minister of Foreign Relations, announced the successful completion of six years of diplomatic negotiations.

His announcement followed a three-hour conference in the Foreign Office with Señor Rudolfo Freyre, Argentine Minister, whose Government mediated the boundary dispute between Colombia and Ecuador.

The Foreign Minister declined to comment on settlement of the boundary dispute, stating only that diplomatic relations had been resumed.

It long has been understood, however, that renewal of diplomatic relations awaited a territorial agreement. The relations were broken off when Ecuador claimed Colombia had ceded several thousand square miles of Ecuadorean territory to Peru by a 1925 treaty.

When President Olaya was inaugurated he promised renewal of relations with Ecuador as a cure to the sole sore spot in Colombia's international affairs.

Ministers are to be exchanged between the countries immediately.

You're invited to a farewell party

We are giving to a group of $35 to $50 Suits and Topcoats that came to stay two months and stayed five. They'd like to hang around and pose as fall clothes and they'd get away with it—but we won't let them—out they go—YOUR CHOICE at

$28

HORSFALL'S

The Complete Men's Outfitters of Hartford

Steiger's

Main at Pratt Street, Hartford

AUGUST FUR SALE

Raccoon Coats

$189

Dark, Full-Furred Skins! Double-Breasted

(BUDGET PAYMENTS)

Have You Met Ruffles?

She lives in a cute little home on the Second Floor and has been busy selecting new clothes for all the "Rufflites."

There are diminutive flannel skirts, double box pleated, in medium green, tan, navy and red. Sizes 3 to 7—only $1

And sweater and beret sets in colors to harmonize with the skirts—Crew or V-neck or with a turn down collar ..... $1.59 set

Ruffles Shop Second Floor

Sage-Allen & Co Incorporated

HARTFORD, CONN.

G. Fox & Co.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Special Selling of Women's and Misses' Fur-Trimmed COATS

$59.50 $89.50 $125.00

G. Fox—Third Floor

Presented by DOBBS

Perky and enticing are the season's newest hats—Princess Eugene style, of course.

$10.00

STACKPOLE MOORE TRYON COMPANY IMPORTERS

Paris HARTFORD London

SALE DISCOUNTS Tag Our Finer-Type Period Reproductions

FLINT-BRUCE

103 Asylum St. and 150 Trumbull St. HARTFORD

BALTIMORE, MD.

O'Neill's

CHARLES ST. AT LEXINGTON BALTIMORE

"Madelon" Fashions

The smartest in

Millinery, Shoes, Stockings, Bags, Dresses

BALTIMORE, MD.

Choice Meats and Groceries Fancy Vegetables and Fruits

PROMPT DELIVERY

Kraft's Quality Market

Belmont 9461 Old York Road at 39th Street

We're ready to get the youngsters ready for school

Children's Sections—2nd Floor

STEWART'S

"Baltimore's Modern Department Store"

BALTIMORE

20% DISCOUNT SALE During AUGUST

The Minch & Eisenbrey Co.

317-319 North Howard Street Baltimore

"In business since 1882"

BALTIMORE, MD.

"1/2 PRICE SALE"

Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery, Pajamas, Underwear

McTheresa

11 E. BALTIMORE STREET

Haberdashers Since 1867

"The Store of Standard Values"

BALTIMORE, MD.

Photostat

Quick, Errorless, Facsimile Copies of Anything Drawn, Written or Printed

Baltimore Photo-Print Co.

Plaza 6804 Hearst Tower Building

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

We Charge a Little More Because We Give More

1—We do not hurry to get through. 2—Our operators are well paid, skillful and have been here for years. 3—We make a definite study of the requirements of each individual wave. 4—This insures a high-grade wave.

CARLSON & CARLSON

Established 25 Years

284 Livingston St. Near Bond St.

Triangle 5-3708 CUmberland 6-10919

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Consisting of 4 pieces—Coat, Vest, Long Trousers, Knickerbockers. Good Material Good Workmanship

This SPORT SUIT at $22.50

Field's Club Style Clothes Incorporated

84-90 Flatbush Ave., near L.I.R.R. Depot

Stores in the Bronx and Jamaica also

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

McCurdy & Co.

Furniture Sale

Brings the Greatest Values in Years

Only 10 Days More

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

McFARLIN'S

BOYS' EVERFAST WASH SUITS

$2.95

Poplins of better durability. The colors will never run or fade. Select from many attractive styles.

McFARLIN'S

195 MAIN STREET EAST

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

This is to Remind You--

to drop in and see our line of Refrigerators, electric cleaners, washers, ironers and other appliances for the home. You are always welcome.

ROCHESTER GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Associated Gas & Electric System

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The UNION

Presents Complete Spring Selections of

Stein-Bloch Clothes
Worsted-tex Suits
Knit-tex Coats
Interwoven Hose
Arrow Shirts
Stetson Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes

The UNION CLOTHING CO

115 MAIN ST. EAST

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HANAN SHOES | The Choice of

Cultured Men and Women for Generations

QUALITY

Like Character. Endures

HANAN & SON

47 East Avenue

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

August SALES

now in progress

FURNITURE
FLOOR COVERINGS
BEDDING
PICTURES and
MIRRORS

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Summer Prices on MEN'S SUITS

including Hart Schaffner & Marx

Choice of every color and pattern that is being worn.

Suits formerly $37.50 for

$18.75

Peck-Vinney Co.

320 SO. SALINA STREET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

"The Friendly Store"

The strongest Guarantee with every purchase. — "Satisfaction or your Money Back."

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

YOUR patronage at any of our 14 complete offices is cordially invited.

Resources $100,000,000

FIRST TRUST & DEPOSIT CO.

Main Office, S. Warren at Washington

"The Bank of Personal Service"

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The W. I. Addis Company

Feminine Wearables Exclusively

449 SOUTH SALINA STREET

The Best Fashions

in all kinds of wearing apparel are to be found at Dey's

Dey Brothers & Co.

Salina, Jefferson and Warren Streets SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FROM OUR FARMS TO YOU PASTEURIZED CLARIFIED

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk Cottage Cheese Butter

ONONDAGA MILK PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSN., INC.

310 Burnet Ave. Phone 2-0103

STATE CONTROL FOR CAPITAL IS BELIEVED NEAR

(Continued from Page 1)

arrangements break down in so far as planning is not applied to an area coextensive with the interrelations which the machine technique brings about."

"But planning," he went on, "implies the substitution of a collective objective for that of individual advantage and domination. It implies the substitution of order for disorder by the coördination of activities. It thus, by its very nature, restricts the scope both of individual choice and of chance, out of which speculative gains and losses arise.

"Only such profits as may be earned without the incurring of substantial risk could be tolerated under a thoroughly planned industrial order. The question is, therefore, whether capitalism will choose to cling to machine technique, with all that it implies, or to the chance for speculative or otherwise unearned profit.

"If it chooses the latter, in the main, it must eventually fail, for we cannot assume that society will abandon machine technique or will fail to develop further its inherent tendency."

What would be left of capitalism under the planning of the future would be very different from what we know today, Mr. Soule said, and it might take the form of state or collective capitalism, under which planned control of the bulk of investment, and consequently of a return on investment would be a cardinal activity.

Under such a system, operated for the general public good, he saw no reason why individuals should not continue to place their capital in investments regulated by the Government and draw a return in addition to wages. The result would be similar to pensions or insurance benefits.

Where Individual Obtrudes

"But there is every reason," he declared, "why the choice of the individual and uninformed investor as to what companies and activities his money shall finance, and when it shall do so, is incompatible with a reasoned economic order. If, therefore, we define as the essential characteristics of Capitalism, the individual control of capital for private ends, it cannot survive a thorough application of planning."

"The basic conflict of society today is the conflict between the disposition toward organization and planning, and the defense of individualistically controlled capital. The latter has already given much ground. It is bound to give further ground in the future."

Mr. Montague took up the world economic situation from the point of view of the problem of overproduction which, he argued, will inevitably lead to greater industrial coöperation. He did not, however, go as far as other speakers who have implied that such increasing coöperation can be safely achieved only under strict government supervision.

"Overproduction," he said, means falling prices, and falling prices mean the ultimate inability to maintain labor and wages. We are now witnessing the folly of prices below the cost of production of many basic commodities. Years ago we learned that cheap wages are not desirable from an economic standpoint. Perhaps the next lesson we will learn will be that cheap prices are not in the real economic interest of the body politic.

How to Handle Surpluses

"Certainly a better approach to the intelligent handling of the condition of oversupply would be to permit responsible producing and distributing agencies to sit down and confer, and agree upon the steps necessary to maintain an equilibrium between production, distribution and consumption, rather than to prohibit by penal statutes any such exercise of ordinary, self-evident intelligent coöperation."

The present unemployment and low price situation, Mr. Montague said, is certain to result in bringing before the Supreme Court some industry-wide agreements" whose purpose and effect are simply to correct the present unbalance of production, distribution and consumption. Judging by the court's record since 1911, he was convinced it would interpret the antitrust laws in conformity with the changing conditions of economic life and judge such agreements entirely legal.

Speaking on the general subject of the adaptability of economic planning to society, Dr. von Beckerath was far less convinced than Mr. Soule had been.

"In Europe," he said, "where industry has its strength in its ability to meet diversified and changing demands, there is great danger that, when diversified and traditional individualistic consumption is done away with, in order to make way for the sale of uniform and mechanically produced commodities, more will be lost on the side of moral forces which maintain social order than will be gained on the mere business side.

"So, for Europe at least, a diversified versatile business system is under many considerations more desirable than a business system entirely developed on national lines of man production and business regulation."

As for democratic countries as a group, he asked where is to be found one independent enough of group interests and political and economic cliques to handle such a complicated system of economic policy merely under the consideration of maintaining stable business conditions.

Sees Better Days for Communism

Communism was defended before the round table on distribution of wealth and income by Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, who declared the Communist machine will be working well in another decade.

It will not be subject to the friction and problems of Capitalism he held because under the Communist theory the only purpose of production is consumption, while under Capitalism the purpose of production is profit.

"It is hard," he said, "for the western world to get the point of view of Communist economics because Communists regard Capitalist activity as essentially racketeering. If a racket is an institution by which a minority with a big stick exacts toll from a defenseless majority, then, by Communist definition, the system of distributing wealth in greater measure to those who do not work than to those who do comes under that head.

"The depression has made plain the racketeering character of unearned income and of disproportionate rewards to Capitalist birds of prey. If a return of prosperity continues to stay just around the corner we may expect a harvest of Populist if not Communist legislative proposals and a growing feeling of discomfort among our economic aristocrats and kings."

British Position Outlined

Although some of the British dominions already have strong foreign policies at variance with those of the London Government, nevertheless the Empire presents a united front for peace, according to Mr. Percy E. Corbett, dean of the law school of McGill University speaking at the round table on the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"The whole program of the Commonwealth in the sphere of international politics," he also declared, "has had to be tuned to what we regard as the absolute necessity of good relations and cordial coöperation with the United States. Our progress in disarmament also is, rightly or wrongly, conditioned upon corresponding progress in the United States."

Although the World Court is likely to rule the proposed Austro-German Customs Union as illegal, it may be permitted by the League of Nations in the opinion of Dr. William E. Rappard, director of the School for International Studies at Geneva, speaking at the round table on the political situation in western Europe.

It would be held illegal by the Court, he thought, on the ground that it constitutes a step toward Anschluss and would compromise Austrian independence. But the League is coming to consider Anschluss with less apprehension, he believed.

Restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy in Hungary would, he said, prevent Austro-German Anschluss because it would mean the union of Hungary with Austria. It would be dangerous, however, since the restored monarchy would never be satisfied with present boundaries of "mutilated Austria" and because the Little Entente has declared its intention to occupy Hungary in case of a Hapsburg restoration.

Future of Great Britain

Great Britain faces an economic future with a slower rate of development under which other forms of progress may take the place of a constantly increasing material standard of life, Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics concluded in the final lecture of his series last night.

After tracing the economics positions of the British Dominions and their relations to the mother country in his previous lectures Professor Gregory devoted his last to Great Britain itself. He outlined the present economic strength and weakness of the country and suggested a possible course for future action. He saw in all, however, a slowing down in industrial activity.

According to Professor Gregory, Great Britain's economic assets are a great limit of good will and many markets bound by ties of sentiment; large British investments throughout the world; profitable shipping and banking services, and a continued increase in its per capita productivity.

With these assets it is forced to combat forces over which it has no control. These, he said, are changes in the demand for staple products such as cotton, wood and coal, changes in technique of agriculture, growth of nationalism expressed in tariffs, discriminations against imported capital, and the level of world prices.

However, he pointed out that wage rates and other domestic manufacturing costs are within the direct control of the country and it is also within its power to appreciate changes in the world situation and the necessity of adapting British economic life to these changes.

He thought the whole future probably turns upon the use made of these two powers in the face of the "rigidity of British institutions."

Professor Gregory then outlined three possible future courses of action. Of these, the Labor Party, if it remains in power, is likely to pursue the first which amounts to a logical evolution of the existing system. As this involves maintenance of present wage rates, he said, "Unemployment would in all probability continue until further rationalization and falling off of the population gradually fits the numbers of the population to the jobs available."

As this first course would involve continuance of the dole it would tend to prevent the reëxport of capital and deter home investments. "The net effect," he said, "would probably be a gradual sapping away of the vital strength of the country." He added that should a world catastrophe cut British income from abroad, the result would be serious.

Subsidizing Public Works

The second course of action, which he said would be pursued by the Conservative Party, should it regain power, is a policy of national development. This would imply intensive development under a national planning system. It would also include a policy of subsidization of public works to relieve unemployment. He said, however, that there are greater difficulties in the way of this than most people imagine.

Professor Gregory's third alternative policy was a conscious one of adaptation to world conditions. It would involve cost and wage cuts and the reorganization of industries. But he pointed out it would mean competition with America which is already skilled in mass production and would involve a sacrifice of British monopoly in high quality goods.

In as much as he considered the Labor Party likely to remain in power he said the most probable course will be the first, continuation of the present policy. In spite of the dangers in this he concluded that "unless something very untoward happens in the outside world it is not likely that Great Britain's economy will break down or that the standard of life in Great Britain will fall."

"There is no reason ultimately," he said, "why a country shall not deliberately choose a somewhat slower rate of development, provided it gets in other directions what it misses in the shape of a constantly increasing material standard of life."

Discusses Future of Nations

Greeville Pictorial News

PROF. HERBERT VON BECKERATH

Canada Protests Doukhobor Influx

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Announcement by Mr. Peter Veregin, leader of the Doukhobor sect in Canada, that he is planning to bring into Canada between 20,000 and 30,000 more of his people, has been followed by emphatic telegraphic protests on the part of the western provincial governments to the federal immigration department.

Mr. Veregin declared in Winnipeg that he proposed to settle the immigrants on land, for which he has paid cash, in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The newcomers would be able to meet Canadian immigration regulations with respect to money possessions, land for settlement, etc. The Doukhobor communities would supply them with implements and stock for farming and, moreover, there is $400,000 worth of lumber owned by the Doukhobors, for the construction of homes.

Opposition of the provincial governments to the proposed influx of these people is twofold. The first is based on present economic conditions. The second is that the members of this sect are charged with causing considerable trouble to the authorities.

Lecturer Analyzes Western Religion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 20—Western Christianity was rebuked for its "lukewarm attitude and for failure to bear out its precepts in actions" by Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa of Tokyo, Japan, during two lectures here. The lecturer is regarded as one of the world's leading exponents of the teachings of Jesus Christ in the modern world.

Dr. Kagawa was greeted by more than 4000 Chautauquans, gathered in the open-air amphitheater, who gave him the Chautauqua salute of waving handkerchiefs, an honor accorded to few of the speakers here.

The speaker, who has led the Kingdom of God movement in Japan since its inception in 1930, emphasized the importance of brotherly love as the law of life in both of his addresses. He is an opponent of Communism, and affirmed that Christianity was being embraced by many Japanese as a means of counteracting Red propaganda.

Dr. Kagawa declared the ideals of Christianity have made slow way in China and India, because many Chinese ports as well as much of India have been forcibly taken over by nations which profess to be Christian. He predicted that until these holdings have been relinquished, it will be "very difficult" to make the Orient accept the Christian faith.

"About the matter of peace. There are many reasons why we have wars. But if we could realize the consciousness of Jesus there would be no more war. It is not necessary to employ the sword to destroy a nation, either, any more. If we destroy the credit of a nation, the next day that nation falls to pieces. Some of your papers are writing all the time that Japan wants war. That is not true. Today we are prepared for peace."

JEFFERSON FAMILY TO ATTEND UNVEILING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 20—Sixty-one of the 250 living descendants of Thomas Jefferson and their families have thus far accepted invitations to attend the unveiling of the Jefferson bust in the Capitol here Sept. 23, it has been announced at the office of Gov. John Garland Pollard.

Mr. John W. Davis, former candidate for President, will be the speaker at the unveiling ceremonies. The Jefferson descendants who have accepted invitations will be entertained at luncheon by Governor and Mrs. Pollard.

'OFFICIAL' REPLY TO ROOSEVELT HELD NEEDLESS

Castle Says That Governor Based Letter to Hoover on Misinformation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—An explanation of the circumstances surrounding the handling of a letter to President Hoover, regarding the St. Lawrence waterway from Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, was issued today by Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Castle declared he was asked by the President to answer Governor Roosevelt's communication because the latter's letter was based on the false premise that negotiations are in progress between the United States and Canada on the St. Lawrence waterway problem. No such negotiations are under way, Mr. Castle asserted, as the Canadian Government has not so far been in a position to undertake them.

No explanation was vouched by Mr. Castle as to why one of the President's secretaries repeatedly denied for several days last week that a communication had been received from Governor Roosevelt. Mr. Castle's statement was viewed as an answer to Governor Roosevelt's demand that the President make an "official" response to his letter, and also as a retort to considerable criticism that has been voiced at the failure of the White House to communicate promptly and directly with the executive of a sovereign state.

Mr. Castle's statement was as follows:

"Governor Roosevelt's letter to the President was based on the incorrect assumption that negotiations had been in progress between this Government and the Canadian Government in respect to the St. Lawrence waterway. It was clear that the Governor had been misinformed, since such negotiations had not yet been undertaken. It is true, of course, that the American Government has on numerous occasions expressed to the Canadian Government its desire to take up negotiations concerning the waterway and various methods for the conduct of the negotiations have been suggested. For important reasons of its own, however, the Canadian Government has not so far been in a position to undertake these negotiations and this Government must naturally await the convenience of the Canadian Government.

"The President, in referring the Governor's letter to me, thought that since this letter was based on a false premise, it would be better that I should informally communicate to the Governor the fact that he had been misinformed, since it was on this misinformation that he had based his letter.

"It will be recognized that all the foreign relations of the United States rest in the Federal Government and that all international negotiations must take place by and with the authority of the Federal Government. On the other hand, where local interests are involved, it has always been the custom to consult those interests in the course of the negotiations, and this course would naturally be followed in the future as it has been in the past."

Solid Front Urged to Meet World Crisis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—The way out of the present economic difficulties which all nations face today can be found only through the coöperation of all nations, according to Baron Friedrich von Prittwitz und Gaffron, German Ambassador to the United States, who returned from a vacation visit to his home near Munich on the Bremen of the North German Lloyd yesterday.

The economic problems of today are such that their solution can only be discovered if it is sought in the spirit of solidarity among the various nations. Germany wants peace and does not want conflicts and wars, he said.

"The actual financial situation in Germany cannot be looked upon as an isolated fact. It is a result of the general economic consquences of the great war and closely related to world-wide disturbances. The action of President Hoover has been greeted throughout Germany with deep gratitude, and the holiday agreed upon between debtor and creditor nations will be used by the German people to do the utmost toward readjustment of their financial problems."

Ambassador von Prittwitz declared there were now more than 4,000,000 unemployed in Germany, but that with financial support of creditor nations it might be possible for German manufacturers to take up some of this slack during the winter.

Delaware City Nears Finance Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Del., Aug. 20—This town has just been informed by Mayor Lewis Levinson that the city has paid $83,000 on its bonded debt of $85,000 and that a schedule has been adopted by which the town will be debt free in 15 years.

Mayor Levinson also proposes to arrange for part of the taxes to be placed in a savings account to draw interest. Sufficient funds may be released from the savings account each month to meet the demands of the city. Middletown has not been free from debt for 41 years.

I. C. C. LOWERS RATES ON FLORIDA PRODUCE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered revision downward of freight rates on potatoes and other vegetables from Florida to destinations throughout the United States.

CANADIAN DUTY ON MAGAZINES PUZZLES TRADE

Clearer Classification Said to Be Needed—Hat Tariff Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 20 — The new magazine tariffs and the new duties on hats are proving confusing to Canadian importers.

People who pay yearly subscriptions to imported publications will get them at about half the price paid by those who buy from week to week or month to month. Where yearly subscriptions were paid prior to June the new rates will not apply until 1932.

Canadian manufacturers find a grievance in the hat duties. "Hoods" are the raw material for the hat manufacturer, and those costing under $1.50 will be subject to the dumping duty. The British, United States, German and Czechoslovakian manufacturers who supply the hats imported by Canada will get their "hoods" at a far lower cost than the Canadian hat maker, and so have a lower cost of production.

The magazine duties are considered to be "gunshot" duties, for no one knows which papers will be hit and to what extent. No list is given classifying the periodicals, and as each different issue carries a varying amount of advertising and is of varying weight, it will be impossible for the bookseller to know if the duty this month will be 5 cents or 20 cents.

According to the new regulations, periodical publications will not be classified as magazines when they consist almost wholly of fiction and do not contain an amount of critical and descriptive articles, news items or articles relevant thereto, or to current topics, equal to at least 25 per cent of the whole apart from advertising matter; or when not issued at regular intervals of at least four times a year.

No publication will be listed as a magazine if it is designed primarily for advertising purposes.

On publications imported by mail, duties are payable by customs revenue stamps.

American publications are shipped in two ways—by carload lots and by mail. The carloads will have to get a clearance at the port of entry and pay the duty. In most cases these cars contain the bundles or individual copies addressed to dealers and subscribers.

These packages will be stamped "customs cleared" at the port of entry. Where the papers are mailed individually, a special duty stamp will have to be affixed. In bundles, the stamps may be on the bundle.

The duties were originally to go into effect July 1 and were postponed several times. They now go into effect Sept. 1, with the exception of the newspaper clauses, which go into effect on proclamation later.

Domino
Largest selling Cane Sugar
On the air Saturday nights 9.30 N. Y. City time
"Sweeten it with Domino"

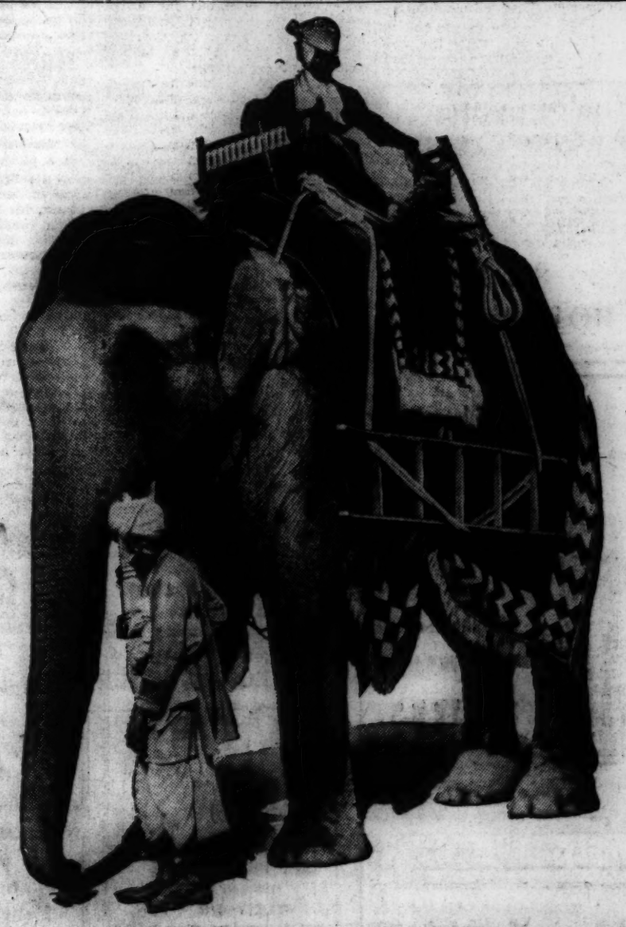
CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY

On the beach and boardwalk. Bathing from Hotel. Reduced rates. American or European Plan. 1000 rooms. Garage. Telephone 4-0141. Second Church of Christ, Scientist, in our block.
Leeds and Lippincott Company

"BERENGARIA" Brings It
• • • When the "Berengaria" docks tomorrow, she brings America another shipment of Peek Frean's world-famous English Biscuits ... and a fresh supply of delicious, wafer-thin
AllWheat Crispbread
PEEK FREAN & CO. LTD. OF London

Drifting?
Are you just drifting—earning a little, spending a little—or are you trying to keep the Good Ship Success straight on her course to the goal of your ambition?
The dollars you deposit at Central Savings are your "chart and compass" when "favorable winds of opportunity" arise.
Stop drifting! Bank part of each week's pay at this conservative old bank, every pay day!
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way. at 73rd. St.
NEW YORK CITY
Resources Over 226 Millions
Tune in WABC Every Friday 7:30 P. M. "A Dream of Old New York"

We make a special gasoline for INDIA ...



and your
SOCONY
is "tailor-made" for Soconyland

SOCONY was a pioneer in carrying the flag of American business to India. The gasoline we sell there is especially suited to that country.

Soconyland—New York and New England—differs from India in its motoring conditions: its climate, its roads and hills, its temperature changes.

Socony—the *right* gasoline for Soconyland—is *tailor-made* by Socony engineers to *fit these differences*. Socony is made—and proved in a fleet of Socony test cars—for the motoring conditions *you yourself* encounter wherever you drive in New York and New England.

Enjoy the special advantages of fuels *tailor-made* for you. Try a tankful of Socony. You'll quickly see why, in Soconyland, *Socony* is "Standard."
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

For help in planning your motor trips, consult Socony Touring Service, 26 Broadway, New York City. This service is free.

SOCONY SPECIAL plus ETHYL
BANNER GASOLINE • SOCONY DE-WAXED MOTOR OIL

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Storm Friends

PART II

A SWIRL of spuming white water marked the spot where the Sunbeam had been. Like a flash, Dick hoisted the jib and careened the Petrel sharply about to chase the moving patch of white water and the discolored smear of oil spots which marked the sunken boat.

With the passing of a second wave, he shouted exultantly on seeing the dark head of Bert Coleman not a hundred feet ahead. He was swimming desperately to battle the drag of the outgoing tide.

"Stick to it, buddy!"

The Petrel bore down on the swimmer, and, in a moment, the life preserver on a line settled within Bert's reach. With a swift swing of the tiller, Dick brought the quick little dory into the wind and pulled him into the cockpit.

"Th-thanks!" said Bert, smiling wanly as he sank into the cockpit, and breathing heavily from the struggle with the tide.

Dick eyed the boy he had disliked but had not known. He was as husky as he was himself—a dark-haired fellow with plenty of power in his shoulders.

"I'm Dick Arnold and this is my boat, the Petrel," he said.

"If I'd known that several weeks ago you'd have had an apology from me. I'm Bert Coleman. I—I—thought it would be funny to try to upset you. . . . I realized afterward—"

"Oh, forget it! We've got to get out of here." Dick pointed to the wall of water a half mile seaward. "That's Malvern bar and the tide's taking us there in a hurry."

Dick busied himself with getting the Petrel under way once more. He was conscious of Bert's admiration of sureness in handling the bounding little boat. It was hard to dislike a fellow who frankly admired your skill as you heeled the boat over on a sharp beat to windward.

"Say, why did you take off your life preserver? Did you think you could walk across the water and step into the Petrel without even getting your hair mussed?"

"I suppose that *was* foolish," replied Bert. He looked back, sorrowfully for a sight of the Sunbeam. "When I saw that she was going down, I thought I'd tie a long line on the life preserver to use it for a marking buoy."

"The Sunbeam will never be salvaged. The tide will carry her out to be ground up on the bar. In a few days you will be able to pick up pieces of the hull along the beach."

Growing Understanding

Dick smiled sympathetically. Here was a fellow who liked boats even it he didn't know how to handle one. Why, if he hadn't known better, he'd have done the same thing himself had the Petrel sunk beneath him.

Like most Malvern squalls, the wind died down as rapidly as it had risen. And the clouds, scurrying off to drop a shower of rain miles beyond, left the sky to the red gold of a setting sun. Only the foam-flecked water and the rough, moaning bar, now a mile distant, marked the passage of the squall.

"We'll have to shake out the sails in order to catch enough wind to buck this tide," Dick observed. "Take the tiller, Bert, while I shake out the reefs."

Once more the jib and mainsail came down; this time to be given more canvas. Again the sails filled and increased the speed of the boat. "Do you mind if I handle the tiller for a while?" Bert asked. "The tug of it gives you more thrill than handling the wheel of the Sunbeam. Driving a motorboat's almost like riding in an automobile."

"And so you have to spin it around buoys and smash into six-foot waves to get any fun out of it," observed Dick.

"Or knock unsuspecting sailboats off their courses," amended Bert ruefully.

"Hard to starboard," ordered Dick. "We'll beat in toward Flash Buoy while the wind holds."

"Which way?" helplessly.

"To the right," laughed Dick. "No. Swing the tiller left and haul in a bit on the mainsheet—that'll bring her around to starboard. We'll make a sailor out of you yet!"

The wind was dying down. The slow swirls of water behind the rudder showed Petrel's lack of stern way. They were scarcely holding their own against the outgoing tide.

Dick gazed back at the bar apprehensively. A dead calm would allow the surging ebb tide to carry them back to the treacherous bar. He began to unlash a pair of oars from the side of the cockpit.

"What's the idea?" queried Bert. The pleasure of the tugging sail had gone. The canvas of the Petrel hung limp; the boom slatted noisily and uselessly about.

"Ever hear of a white ash breeze?" countered Dick, setting in the oarlocks. "Well, I'm going to make one."

He began to row with the slow, powerful strokes of a skilled oarsman. "We've got to keep even with the tide or it will carry us back to the bar."

"Here, let me help you," suggested Bert. "I used to row a little on the river near my prep school."

"This is a different brand of rowing," said Dick, grimly. He noted by watching Flash Buoy, that, if anything, Petrel was losing the fight, but he allowed Bert to take an oar beside him.

Together they pulled; now gaining a little, now losing, now, by added effort, regaining what they had lost. The force of the water in Malvern Bay, rushing out through the narrow Gate, fought against them.

Dick was tired. The strain of sailing the boat and the rowing made his arms feel leaden. He wondered how Bert was standing the pull. If he was weakening, he made no sign. He rowed with him stroke for stroke. Silently they pulled together, facing the moaning height of water which marked the peril of Malvern bar.

"Slack water!" shouted Dick extantly. He noticed that the boat was no longer being dragged toward the raging water less than a mile away. "The tide has turned. And just in time. My arms feel as if they're about to drop off."

"Mine, too," said Bert, resting on his oar for a slight breathing space. "I'm glad we won't have to row uphill any longer."

"Uphill is right!" agreed Dick.

"And say, Dick, I want to thank you again for coming out after me. Like all the rest of the summer resorters, I had come to dislike every Malvern fellow whether I knew him or not. I'm sorry that we couldn't have met a long time ago."

Bert held out his right hand.

The Malvern boy gripped Bert's hand in his own, and as he did so he noticed that the hand seemed swollen. Bert had been rowing the last part of their two-hour fight against the tide with soft, tender hands. Malvern boys had always regarded the Bel-Aire summer resorters with disfavor, but here was one who came up to any one's standard.

"Forget it," he said huskily. "Let's be friends. I got a lot of fun out of that trip. It was the roughest sailing weather I'd ever been out in."

He laughed, pointing to the storm signals which Sandy Trevers was striking from the mast on Berry Light. "We Malvern boys scoot for shore when we see old Sandy putting up the flags. We lack the nerve you fellows have."

"Don't rub it in," smiled Bert. "It looks to me as if there's a good deal more to boating than just hopping in, starting a motor, and tearing around over the water."

Dick nodded assent as he looked out across the bay. A dark patch of water foretold the coming of an early evening breeze. "Put up the oars, Bert. The wind's shifted and we'll have a nice run up the bay before the wind on an in tide."

Soon they were gulling along on the evening breeze. The sun, sinking low in the hills beyond Malvern, flashed its fading colors across the waters of the bay which had flatted out in the wake of the swiftly passing storm. Astern the lights of Flash Buoy and Berry's winked in the twilight. The Petrel ran before the breeze with only the creaking of the throat halyard and the gurgling of water under the bow to break the stillness.

The Idalia

"Have you seen the Idalia yet?" Bert asked, looking at his rescuer.

Seen the Idalia! She was that dream of a schooner which had come into Malvern Bay only the week before. From the rising promontory on which the Arnold home was built Dick had watched her bowl into the harbor with all sails set. He had sailed the Petrel down to Bel-Aire Cove that day to feast his eyes upon her beautiful lines, her shiny trim and sturdy spars.

"She's my idea of a boat!" assented Dick. "You could go anywhere in her." Some day he hoped to own a boat like that. The Petrel was a good little boat—but the Idalia was one to dream about.

"She belongs to Mr. Parker down at the cove," explained Bert, smiling at his new friend. "And he's invited our family to take a month's cruise south to the Madriaga Islands. We're to leave on Thursday."

"Good for you!" Dick granted warmly. "You'll come back all tanned and cured of the motorboat habit."

"I'm cured already. But what I'm getting at is this—Mr. Parker told me last night that I could bring along anyone I liked. Do you think that you could get ready to go by then?"

For a long moment the Petrel was without a guiding hand. She yawed in the wind as if a landlubber was at the tiller.

"What's that!" Dick said, hardly believing what he had heard. As he sat in his little boat the week before admiring the graceful Idalia, he had dreamed of taking just such a trip in her.

"It's taken a good-sized Malvern squall to make us friends and to forget that you are a Malvern boy and I am one of the despised Bel-Aire Cove fellows. We ought to get better acquainted during a month's cruise in the tropics."

"I'd like to, but—"

"Don't you think your parents will let you go?"

"There'll be a much bigger storm on Arnold's Point than you have witnessed on old Malvern today, if they don't," laughed Dick. But he knew that somehow he would gain his indulgent parents' consent.

V. C.

READY FOR A STUMP SPEECH

Jim Crow has the stump and Kittywhite evidently doesn't like it at all and is having something emphatic to say about it. At the moment it seems a very dark outlook for a very white cat. But after holding a peace conference Kittywhite found that Jim Crow was not so black as he is painted, so an armistice was signed.

The Tale of a Mongoose

By RUTH BARTON

I

IT IS strange how few people, even among the western settlers in tropical countries, where the mongoose flourishes, have discovered what a delightful pet this little animal makes. They do not realize that a creature which is so wild and shy by nature, can easily be tamed, and that when tame he will show such adaptability and so much appreciation of human companionship.

He must, of course, be taught young, and not frightened in any way. But if this is done, he will quickly respond to affection, and settle down happily to domestic life, expecting, indeed demanding, as much attention from his owners as do most dogs. In return for being made much of he will give devoted friendship, and provide perpetual mischief and amusement.

There are two kinds of mongoose, one very small, with a soft close coat like a mouse, the other considerably larger, with long and rather wiry hair flecked with different colors, chiefly brown and gray, giving the effect of a heather mixture.

My first experience of a mongoose was when, on a visit to the hills in North India, someone gave me one of the latter kind. He was, they assured me, very tame and friendly, and went by the name of "Chippy," which was most expressive of his quick movements, and the curious sounds which make up a mongoose's vocabulary.

Chippy's First Train Ride

He owned a neat little wire-fronted cage in which he was to make the journey down country, and I was assured that all would be well. But alas for prophecy! Poor Chippy, tame as he was, did not yet know me for a friend, and was exasperated beyond measure at being confined in a place which did not allow of his indulging in his usual capers. Before he had been an hour in the train, his little nose was quite red with continuous and indefatigable rasping against the wire front, to the accompaniment of a perpetual "quirking" noise, to give this really inimitable sound a homemade name, and no food or comfort that I could offer would soothe him into resignation.

On the other side of the carriage, also in a wire-fronted cage, Billy, my Siamese cat, himself an experienced and unruffled traveler of many seasons, surveyed these antics with a superior air, his wide blue eyes expressing surprised contempt at such a display of emotion. At first he seemed very suspicious, smelling perhaps a literal rat, for he had never seen such a queer-looking creature before. Realizing, however, that it was no rat he decided to ignore its advent altogether.

Once arrived in the bungalow, and set free to inspect it, Chippy became quite reconciled to his new home, though, as he trotted quickly from room to room, his tail bristled stiffly behind him, a sure sign of his not being quite sure of his surroundings. The preliminary reconnaissance safely over, he very soon settled down, and made friends with me at once.

He immediately decided to sleep at night in one of the drawers of the writing desk in my bedroom, a place which, despite its stuffiness, seemed to suit him down to the ground. At first I allowed him to indulge this peculiar taste, for he slept peacefully enough, and gave me no trouble.

A New Bed

But as soon as the cold weather came, and the nights began to be chilly, he developed a most trying habit which soon led to his expulsion. Waking up cold during the night, he would leave his drawer, jump on to my bed, and squeeze himself, not only beneath the bedclothes, but under my sleeping suit, so that I would wake suddenly with the icy chill of his cold little pads on my back!

It did not take me long to arrange different night quarters for this peculiar pet, and he slept henceforth in an unused room, with a dry box and a warm blanket of his own.

But although I am sure he was comfortable enough like this, he would always trot into my room in the early morning as soon as he was let out, his countenance displaying the most comic air of injured innocence. My electric stove was turned on at this hour, and not until he had spent some 10 minutes warming his person in front of it—standing on his hind legs and turning himself about from side to side in the most ridiculous fashion—would he condescend to get on to my bed.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

Six Boys in a Studio

IT BEGAN with two boys. They were just out of college and their new positions had taken them near each other in New York City. They lived together in a rented room and took their meals out; but, because they were boys from homes, accustomed to all the comforts of home life, they soon wearied of this way of living. They went house-hunting for a furnished apartment.

Eventually they found the studio. In the lease it was termed a loft. It was over some stores on the fourth floor of a big building, not too far down on the East Side. It was convenient to stores, street cars, buses, and subway. The studio was divided into four rooms: an immense living-room, forty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, a large bedroom, a tiled bathroom, and a kitchenette, so convenient that any part of it could be reached from any other part.

The third boy came with them a month or so after they moved in. There was plenty of room. The living-room held a double couch covered with a flamelike woven coverlet of orange and red, a square piano, three divans, two tables, two desks, several chairs, and a bookcase built in from floor to ceiling. Still there was room to dance. In the bedroom there was a big double bed, a wardrobe, a table and a chair, and a mirror that stretched half across a side wall.

The three boys decided to get their breakfasts at home, and to experiment with preparing their dinners. Letters were written to the various mothers, containing questions of grave import, such as: "How do you cook a pot roast?" "How many pounds in a leg of lamb?" "What do you do when gravy gets all lumpy?"

In the winter months one of the boys was called to work in another city for a short time. This left the bed in the living-room empty. Immediately the mother of one of the other boys was invited to come and make a visit. A beaming young man met her at the station and escorted her to the studio.

"You are not to spend your time in cooking," warned the son. "I want you to rest and read and enjoy yourself around New York in the daytime, and in the evenings we will go out together. The only things I wish you would do, if you can get time, would be to make an apple pie and bake a ham with spices and pineapple the way you do at home."

The first evening the mother was proudly shown around the unusual apartment and her attention called to the various additions the boys had made, particularly in the equipment of the kitchenette. Then she was ensconced on the humpy, but comfortable old divan in front of the gas fireplace, bombarded with questions as to housekeeping details, and regaled with tales of the boys' experiences.

"Oh, boy! Doesn't this place smell good!" exclaimed the son the next evening, when he opened the front door of the studio. The ham was ready, the apple pie was brown and spicy, pieces of fresh gingerbread were heaped on a plate, and a dish of fudge graced the piano.

For ten happy days, the mother enjoyed roaming the city and sharing the studio life of the boys.

Spring came, and with it arrived a letter from a boy in another city who was out of work. Were there any chances in the places where the boys worked? A hearty invitation to "come on and find out" brought the fourth boy to live in the studio. Work was found for him and he remained at the studio. He proved to be a good cook, so his advent was hailed with cheers. He became a permanent fixture, sharing his part in all the household expenses.

The family grew still further and some sort of a system had to be arranged. The boy with the orderly mind proposed that they take turns in cooking and cleaning; one boy to cook for a week, and another boy to wash the dishes and clean up the kitchenette.

The new plan worked well. As one of the boys wrote home: "Sometimes the meals are very good, and other times they are not so very bad."

With the enlarged family, new furniture was needed. One of the boys wrote triumphantly to his mother: "Two of us have just been out and bought three dining-room chairs, a table, and a rug all for the sum of eleven dollars. We scouted around in the secondhand stores."

The table was for the use of the two boys who were taking up special studies and spent some of their evenings concentrating on books; the chairs were to do away with the necessity of using a piano stool and a box at meal times. Two of the boys who were radio experts bought equipment and built a large radio set. Various varnishing, painting, and carpenter work, done by the different boys in their spare hours, made the studio more comfortable and homelike.

As the months went by, the studio life was enlivened by different visitors coming to a meal, stopping for the night on their way to another city, staying a few days until some problem was settled, or enjoying a change and rest from routine work.

All through the day the boys were hard at work, making good in their various positions; but, when evening came, they ceased to be six coming business men of the world. They were only six lively boys, enjoying each other's companionship, sharing depressions and successes, and extending hospitality and good will to anyone who climbed to their lofty studio.

L. L. R.

The Ship's Bell

THE ship's bell is usually of bronze, like other bells, and is placed on the upper deck at the break of the forecastle, so that its notes may be heard from one end of the ship to the other.

The tongue is hung so that it can swing at an angle of about 45 degrees to the ship's keel, for if it swung parallel or at right angles to it, the bell would ring at every pitch or roll of the ship.

A Table for Ship's Time

The ship's bell gives the time to the officers and crew every half hour during both day and night. The ship's day commences at 12 noon and is divided into watches, as follows:

Afternoon watch, noon to 4 p. m.; first dog watch, 4 p. m. to 6 p. m.; second dog watch, 6 p. m. to 8 p. m.; first watch, 8 p. m. to midnight; middle watch, midnight to 4 a. m.; morning watch, 4 a. m. to 8 a. m., and forenoon watch, 8 a. m. to noon.

You will notice that all the watches are of equal length (four hours) except the two dog watches, each of which is two hours long. The dog watches are made by dividing the hours between 4 p. m. and 8 p. m. into two watches, thus making the total number of watches odd.

Having an odd number of watches enables the crew to keep them alternately, the watch coming on duty at noon one day having the afternoon the next day, and the men who have only four hours of rest one night have eight hours the next.

The ship's bell is struck every half hour throughout the 24, and the number of times it is struck indicates the time. Thus, 12:30 p. m. is indicated by striking the bell once, and the ship's time is known as One Bell of the Afternoon Watch; 1 p. m. is Two Bells, and so until we find that 4 p. m. is indicated by Eight Bells.

The number of times the ship's bell is struck to indicate time never exceeds eight, so they start over with one bell again at the beginning of each four-hour period. Thus each watch (with the exception of the two Dog Watches) is divided into eight parts, or bells. The Dog Watches, being only half as long as the other five watches, have four time signals in each, the First Dog Watch being one to four bells and the Second Dog Watch being five to eight bells.

The accompanying table showing the clock time represented by the bells will make it easy for you to tell time on shipboard.

The Adventures of Waddles

1.
UPON THE FENCE I FOUND TED BEAR. I ASKED, "WHAT ARE YOU DOING THERE?"
2.
"I AM JUST LEARNING," HE REPLIED, "TO DO A STUNT FEW BEARS HAVE TRIED."
3.
HERE TED AROSE; WITH GAZE INTENSE, HE STEPPED ALONG THE LOW BOARD FENCE.
4.
SAID HE, "THIS PRACTICE WILL, I HOPE SOON TEACH ME HOW TO WALK THE ROPE."

Mail Bag

Tokyo, Japan

Dear Editor:

About two months ago I chanced to get the Monitor and learn how to have friends through the Mail Bag. Ever since, my desire to hear from friends of the world over has grown larger and larger and when I think of those whom I have never seen, my heart beats quickly and I cannot look on in silence but must join the Mail Bag.

Since then I have read the Monitor, especially the Children's and Young Folks' pages, for they are interesting and easy to understand while other parts are a little beyond my reach in spite of my studying English in school for four years.

As for my school, I am a Japanese student in Keio University.

Our teacher of conversation of the English Speaking Society is a lady from your country. Sometimes when I cannot see the point in the Monitor, I beg her to paraphrase it and she teaches me very kindly concerning many other things. So, you see, the Monitor helps me very much in my school work.

I have studied German in my school for two years, too, but I cannot write well in German yet.

The pleasant summer vacation has come. My classmates will go to the mountains for climbing and to the sea for swimming; some will start for campings, traveling and so on.

I sometimes make a drive with my friends to the foot of Mt. Fuji, which all the foreigners visiting our country would admire as the symbol of "the Land of Cherry Blossoms."

If some other boys would write to me about their country in easy English or German, I should be glad to answer them about my own, and send curious, yet elegant things, peculiar to Japan. I think it would help me in my study of the languages above mentioned. I am 19 years old.

Hiroshi S.

Harrison, Maine

Dear Editor:

I wonder how many of you would like to hear about the camp where I have spent most of my summer? It is a camp in the Maine woods, where a crowd of girls spend such happy times together.

Camp is situated on a peninsula, at the end of which is a summer house surrounded by pine and birch trees. On one side of the peninsula we have a small float where the beginners learn to dive, while on the other side we have a larger float with a diving board for intermediate and high dive.

As I glance about, I see a beautiful, large lake, quite disturbed by the wind, and a few canoes edging their way through the waves. There are beautiful mountains hidden away in the distant haze, some of which we will climb later in the season.

Each girl has a dressing room (called a "cubie") of her own where she keeps her camp clothes, dresser, trunk, and any other supplies. We decorate these with pretty cretonne, and the window, too. There are six tents with about 10 or more girls in each and extra tents for the reading room and ping-pong tables.

Classes are the best fun. They are arts and crafts, jewelry, tennis, basket ball, dancing, horseback riding and dramatics. There is a grand opportunity to progress quite rapidly in any of these activities.

In the middle of the season we have overnight camping trips, traveling by canoe. We have so much fun on these, cooking our own meals, and sleeping on the ground with all the little animal creatures. Then there is a trip to the ocean, and different mountains to climb, sleeping overnight at the top. This is real living, in the great out-of-doors, learning so much about sportsmanship.

We have Sunday school every Sunday, and every morning we also have a quiet time for study, with a short service following.

I should love to hear from other campers and Mail Bag readers, of various places in the world, especially from France, Italy and surrounding countries, which I hope to visit some day. I am nearly 16.

Harriet G.

Huntington Park, California

Dear Editor:

Huntington Park is a small town of 24,575 people and is situated on the outskirts of Los Angeles. The location is wonderful because of its the south and west is the Pacific Ocean, where a great part of our summer is spent in swimming, surfriding, fishing, lying on the warm sand and completely enjoying ourselves. About 30 miles north are the mountains, where cool summers under the tall pine trees and cold winters on the snow can be enjoyed. Then to the east is the cactus-covered desert, which is very picturesque.

Next year is going to be an exciting one in Los Angeles. The Olympic Games are to be held here, as you know. Olympic Stadium, in Olympic Park, has just been enlarged to accommodate the large crowds that are expected to come here to attend the games. The park itself is very beautiful and one of the most interesting in Los Angeles. Besides the stadium is a large museum, an outdoor swimming pool, a fencing academy, an agricultural building, a band concert hall and a sunken garden. The University of Southern California is within a block of the park.

I would like very much to correspond with anyone in Europe (especially), South America, Canada, the Orient, or anywhere from abroad. I am 17, a senior in high school, and interested in sports, art, literature and everything of world interest.

I hope I receive many, many letters. Love and friendship to the Mail Bag and all its friends.

Barbara A.

Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for some time and have enjoyed it very much. I am 12 years old and am interested in outdoor sports, for over here children are out-of-doors most of the time. There are many plants and flowers in bloom now, such as the carnation, ginger, rose and many others. The Hawaiians make leis out of flowers and paper and sell them to people who give them to their friends as a token of love. Some of the Hawaiian words used very often by white people are: Haole, white man; aloha, friendly salutation such as love or welcome; wahine, women. These are only a few of the words but are the one's most commonly used.

With love to all Mail Baggers and to you dear editor,

Aloha,

May S.

P. S.—I am not an Hawaiian.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Marjorie L. (13), Los Angeles, Calif.

Mary I. (14), Pretoria, South Africa.—Especially from animal lovers.

Jayne S., Youngstown, Ohio.—From girls 14 to 18. Interested in history, journalism, swimming and tennis.

Mary K. K. (15), East St. Louis, Ill.—Exchange snapshots.

Delcene S. (16), Inglewood, Calif.

Ellen W. (16), Des Moines, Iowa.—Interested in music, sports and dogs.

Myrtle H. (16), Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Interested in reading and outdoor sports. Correspond in English or French.

Esther H. (17), Fort Elizabeth, South Africa.—Especially from Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

From Boys

John S. (14), Bexley Heath, Kent, England.—Especially from France, America, Australia and New Zealand. Interested in music, reading, mathematics and stamp collecting.

Richard VanH. (16), Springfield, Mass.—Interested in gardening and raising homing pigeons. Correspond in English or French.

Howard H. Jahn (20), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from boys in Chicago and near-by towns who are interested in joining a Chicago Mail Bag group.

Over 20

Josephine A., Grenada, British West Indies.—Interested in Girl Guiding and Scouting, travel, photography, postcard collecting. Correspond in English, French or Spanish.

Myrtle W., Middle Brighton, Victoria, Australia.—Especially from nurses.

Irene S., Binghamton, N. Y.—Interested in piano.

Marion L. Philadelphia, Pa.—Interested in literature, sports, goldfish and carved ivories.

Ruth E., Huntington Park, Calif.

Louise W., Holyoke, Mass.—Especially from Germany. Interested in needlework.

Wintergreen

U-M-M-M Children! You'll Enjoy It's Delightful Cool Flavor in

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Two Things to Remember About Revelation Tooth Powder

(1) It thoroughly cleans your teeth without any harmful, scratchy grit.

(2) It polishes the enamel to a pearly lustre.

35c and 50c sizes sold everywhere

NEW SIZE 50¢

THIS PAPER HAS SOME INTERESTING NEWS

ABOUT OLD FRIENDS OF YOURS

WHENEVER you find an item about some one you used to know, or see the picture of a once-familiar place, there's an extra thrill in the news of the day. Fading memories grow bright . . . in a flash you begin to "remember when—"

Actually every newspaper you read is full of good news about friends of yours . . . friends that come into your home every day to help get the work done . . . friends you take with you when you go out . . . friends that make life easier, brighter, richer.

These friends are the foods, the clothes, the furnishings — the many modern comforts you meet in the advertisements. You know them well . . . know how they look and what they can do. Naturally you like to read all the news about them, for even old friends are constantly changing, growing more interesting, offering new ideas.

Advertisements bring you fresh and reliable news of things you could hardly do without. Form the good habit of reading them thoroughly every day. Watch them for news of your friends—old and new.

THE HOME FORUM

Human Handiwork

THERE is a kind of beauty, dear and near to us, most touchingly human and charged with the history of our long stay on this planet, which is now quite definitely on the wane. Although we may still encounter it here and there in Europe and in the British Isles, occasionally even in America, it will not be with us much longer except as a relic and a souvenir. We associate it already with a past irrevocably gone by, and it is a main ingredient in the charm that we feel in the "antique." It comes to us, or rather it lingers on, from the good time and the long time when we dealt with nature by hand, at first hand, squaring the stone and breaking the sod and shaping the wood without any assistance or intervention of machines. Tools we had, to be sure, in that time; tools ancient in origin and beautiful because of their great age and their nice adjustment to use; tools that were little more than extensions and specializations of the human hand, that were indeed hands hardened or sharpened for cutting and rasping, hands weighted for smiting, or hands lengthened and strengthened for reaching and grasping. Whatever their purpose or shape or size, they were always utterly different from machinery in this, that we grasped them, drove or pushed or dragged or swung them, with our own skill and our own strength. The work we did with these tools was, therefore, true handiwork, and it bore the marks of our imperfect and irregular but ever dreamful and onward-striving human nature. For that reason it is dear to us, and beautiful.

As I write these words, I have before me a picture which I made some ten years ago of Chilswell Farm, at the foot of Boars Hill near Oxford, England. (Matthew Arnold calls it Childsworth Farm in his poem "Thyrsis," but that is only one of his several inaccuracies.) It shows in the foreground a pasture sloping down to a brook and a pond where a cart-horse is drinking. In the middle distance stand the farm buildings, all of mellowed stone. They seem to have grown there, for they are older even than the still flourishing stump of the huge wych-elm by the brook, which has been famous in local legend for two centuries. The roofs of the stables are thatched. The outside stairs, giving access to the second story of the barn, are of heavy squared stone. Behind the house huge domes of elm are rounded against the sky. In the distance are three haystacks, constructed with that traditional skill in the architecture of grass which the farmers of America forgot two hundred years ago. Were these haystacks somewhat closer to the observer, it would be possible to see how cleanly they have been sliced by the hay knife, as a housewife cuts a cake. The house, the barns, the barnyard, the fence-rails, the very paths, have been worn into beauty, by long use and wont. Machinery has had nothing to do with them. They are handiwork.

Now, because it is always wise to speak well of our masters, let us admit the possibility that machines will some day make more beautiful things than Chilswell Farm. What I feel quite sure of is that they have not yet done so. Furthermore, I cannot see even a possibility that they will ever make anything more human, with more of our nature in it and more of our past. Fair as their future productions may be, then, they can scarcely touch our hearts so deeply as the old, worn, imperfect things that human hands once labored at with delight and weariness and skill and fumbling. No, machines are vastly clever, but, for better or for worse, they are not human.

Apart from the charm of the work that we used to do with our hands and a few tools, there is to be considered the effect of that work upon us, the stores of traditional knowledge that accumulated about it, and the sort of human character that it produced. These things may still be studied in the Old World, and even —among recent immigrants—in the New. In Russia at the present moment, there are millions of peasants who are laying aside the old methods of agriculture that have served them for a thousand years and are adopting the methods of the machine—adopting them most reluctantly, dubiously, or rather with a stubborn inward conviction that they will not work. Count Tolstoy, who knew these peasants well, for the good reason that he made himself as much as possible one of them, was certain that they would never permanently make their peace with the machines, and it may yet turn out that he was right. However that may be, whoever studies the dark enigma of Russia at the present moment can scarcely fail to see there, as a main strand among the many that are being swiftly woven together, the effort to convert the methods and ideals of handicraft all at once into the methods of the machine and of mass production. There, indeed, is a strain put upon human nature which American observers, who have already made the change, are scarcely able to allow for.

In order to realize it at all, one must have watched some highly skilled craftsman of the older kind at work. Better still is it to have tried to work with him, as Tolstoy's Lenin did with his own peasants in the mowing field, for in that way one learns most rapidly that even the simpler manual processes have been carried on through the centuries in traditional ways, according to a traditional lore never put into books and never taught in schools, but handed down from father to son. By this method, also, one learns to respect that tradition most profoundly.

Take, for example, the apparently simple process of mowing a field of grass with a scythe. Rustics, "country bumpkins," and quite unlettered people do it with such ease that the white-collared onlooker, standing in the shade of the midfield elm, is likely to think that he, with all his educational advantages, would find it child's play. Well, let him possess himself of a scythe and a whetstone and cut a few swathes. The tool itself will seem to him full of the most unnecessary curves and angles, about as wieldy as a long wooden serpent. The point of the blade will either bury itself among the roots at every stroke or else swing up into the air, and instead of cutting grass he will be, as it were, sweeping it and brushing it gently back and forth. Meanwhile, he is working very hard indeed. Concluding that the scythe must be dull, he takes out his whetstone, holds the point of the blade facing toward him, and proceeds to make noises on the steel as much as possible like those that he has heard from the meadows on earlier summer noons; but there is a good deal more involved in sharpening a scythe blade than simply making a noise, and the edge is far worse when he has done than it was when he began. And all the while the farmer in the next windrow is laying the grass in neat piles or ridges, mowing steadily onward with short, easy, perfectly rhythmic strokes, hardly bending at all to his work. This he can do all day long without weariness, and for many days together. This easy and almost instinctive skill of his, however acquired, is a kind of knowledge which the tyro, striving vainly to acquire it, soon learns to respect.

How intricate and exact the knowledge of the farmer may be one learns only little by little. To continue with the example of mowing, he knows in an instant what particular kind of scythe is required for a given kind of grass; he knows at what angle to set the blade to the snath for this job and for that; he can tell you after a single stroke whether the curves in your snath are right or wrong. (Has anyone ever considered what ages of experiment must have gone to the discovery and perfection of those intricate curves?) If he comes from Germany, he is likely to keep his whetstone over night in a cow's horn filled with vinegar, for he has somehow learned that this softens the stone and makes it "bite" better. He will tell you that, whenever you lay down your scythe on a bright day, the blade must be tucked under the fallen grasses so that the sun will not take out its temper. When he whets his blade, he rests his left hand on the top of the snath with the blade's point away from him and flashes his stone along the edge at exactly the right angle, as a barber strops a razor blade. He knows a good scythesman from a poor one as far away as he can hear a whetstone ring.

Even more impressive than these bits of traditional knowledge is the "deliberate speed, majestic instancy" with which these men move about their fields. They never hurry because the earth never does, and they rest no more than the seasons. They are full of the sure quiet rhythms of day and night, summer and winter. They delight in use and wont and prefer their forefathers' ways, disliking all violent change as the soil itself does which they serve. This laboring of the soil makes slow and sober men, men with the "slow and bovine gaze" that George Eliot observed in them, but men that one can trust. The fields we have cleared and mowed and tended so long, with these frail but patient human hands of ours, are really the fairest things in all our handiwork. But then, of course, we are not the only makers of that beauty. We have had great partners.

O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 333 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 42/8 Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 270 Madison Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Bldg
Chicago ..... 1058 McCormick Bldg
Miami ..... 1229 Ingraham Bldg
St. Louis ..... 1778 Rwy Exchange Bldg
Kansas City ..... 408 Nat'l Pid Life Bldg
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 350 Skinner Bldg
London ..... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ..... 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin ..... Unter den Linden 59A
Florence ..... Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
New England: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
Eastern: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.
Central: Room 1058, 333 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Western: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
European: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U S A

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(Dutch Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Kathleen Mavourneen and Its Composer

It has been said, with more regard for epigram than fact, that this queen amongst Irish songs was born out of its own country, of English parents. But the truth is that though the composer, F. N. Crouch, was an Englishman—he might have been Irish if he had chosen, for there are many of that name in the Green Isle—the writer of the words, Mrs. Julia Crawford, was a true daughter of Erin, having been born in County Cavan toward the close of the last century. By taking up her abode at a small town in Wiltshire when quite young, and where she resided for many years, her few biographers have been led into the error of supposing her to be English. Besides "Kathleen Mavourneen," she wrote over a hundred lyrics, mostly Irish in sentiment, and published, with F. N. Crouch as the composer of the music, a volume of "Irish Songs" in 1840. . . .

When Crouch wrote his greatest song he was travelling for a firm of metal brokers in Cornhill. Afterward he was appointed musical director at Drury Lane Theater and brought out many a singer who has long since achieved name and fame. The words, as already stated, were written by Mrs. Crawford, a contemporary of Mrs. Hemans and Sheridan Knowles, the Irish dramatist, whose verses were occasionally set by this once eminently fertile composer; among them the "Swiss Song of Meeting" and "Zephyrs of Love" which achieved immediate success through the inimitable singing of Marie Malibran and Anna Tree, to whom they were respectively dedicated.

The melody of "Kathleen Mavourneen," according to Crouch, came as an inspiration one day when he was riding along the banks of the Tamar. Soon afterward he sang it at Plymouth—for he was a capital ballad singer—and for more than half a century it has contributed to find a place in concert programs. . . . But although the song is said to have brought in profits to the extent of fifteen thousand pounds it did not enrich the composer, who only received a small sum down for it originally. So hard were the times with Crouch, and so unkind his country to him, that he who was a friend of the great Rossini, when George the Fourth was king, had to emigrate to America in 1840 to earn a living.—S. J. ADAIR FITZGERALD, in "Stories of Famous Songs."

The Green Ways of London

These great elms that rise in massive pinnacles to the sky already begin to show the black and green leaf of midsummer. So dense is their foliage that scarce a ray of light penetrates it. They make cool alleys of shade on the hottest day, where you may wander on the grass, hearing the roar of London like the murmur of a seashell held to your ear. The sheep crop the grass placidly round you. They are not, in their fleece, as white as their country brethren. Indeed, it might be said of them, as Charles Lamb said of the little chimney sweepers of his day: "I have a kindly yearning towards these dim specks—poor blots—innocent blacknesses—"

But the sheep need no pity. Clad unconsciously in sable, they nibble the green blades contentedly, while the shepherd, who has learned urban ways, reads his London newspaper, and his two collies keep a watchful eye on the flock.

There are squirrels in these green fastnesses, and plump pigeons that fill afternoon hours with their cooing. The flowers may not grow willynilly in the grass; but they, or their more gorgeous relations, are ranked in rich masses and duly ticketed. Who can cavil at their ordered precision? Go to the Sunk Garden, and there, with the long purple pile of the old palace across the sunset, you shall see such flowers as take you back, in memory of fragrance, to ancient memorial gardens surrounded by summer fields. Of trees there are all varieties. The tall poplars shiver in the blue mist of evening where no wind blows, and the silver-birch throws its tiny spade-shaped leaves about in mimic splendor. The plane trees keep for long their greenness of spring, and beautiful are the quiet places of refuge under their branches. Holly trees sparkle in the sun as gayly here as in the New Forest; gently serene, the beeches cast their long green trellises to the ground. The chestnuts stand in groves as solemn as a temple, and in sudden glory the copper-beech shows its burnished brightness. Over and through all these green alleys, lawns, and sheltered corners wander little breezes, poured forth from who knows what pure cisterns of air. They would seem to whisper of English water-meadows, of windswept downs, of blue distances. To the town dweller they bring inspiration. As they bar his path with their airy nothingness, and are blown about his head, he feels the sudden exhilaration of a child at play. So sweet, so light, so full of glee is their touch that he welcomes them almost more than the sunshine. To him the green ways of London are made more enchanting by these ethereal visitors. Fanned by their wings, he loiters with no wish for the street; yet, when he does traverse once more the gray stones, he may meet even there one of these errant breezes. The street seems as naturally their playground as the woods, and no park railings can shut them in.

Courtesy of The Art Institute, Chicago

Miss Elizabeth Warren: From a Portrait by Paul Trebilcock

IN CURRENT exhibitions, where the pictures testify that most painters are striving for form, force, action and organization, it is refreshing to come upon a canvas in which the artist tries merely to record his response to something beautiful. Paul Trebilcock has not been touched by the contemporary trend in art, which is rather surprising in view of the fact that he is still a young artist. He adheres to the Italian school, his work having at times a classical atmosphere. Although his home is Chicago, he returns almost yearly to Florence to paint and to study in the galleries.

One detail, too frequently overlooked or slighted by portrait painters, is the hands of the sitter. To be sure, the interest should center in the head, yet much character may be expressed in the hands. Their disposition manifests either the grace or awkwardness of the sitter, and, recognizing this, Paul Trebilcock always paints them most beautifully and carefully. In the accompanying picture the long, relaxed, sensitive hands impart an atmosphere of repose. Indeed, the whole canvas is pervaded by a stillness. When it was hanging on the walls of the Art Institute, last winter, one artist remarked to another: "This picture possesses the same peace as a landscape with a far horizon."

ОБНАРУЖЕНИЕ НАШЕГО ИСТИННОГО "Я"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В ТЕЧЕНИЕ многих веков люди читали или внимали словам Учителя, любя его наставления и пример, и стараясь итти по Его следам. То обстоятельство, что не было примеров более точного следования его учению и более великих достижений, находит объяснение в том, что учение Иисуса не было в достаточной мере понято, или не применялось к повседневным нуждам и деятельности. Однако, в виду вечной неизменяемости Бога, все, что открыл нам Иисус, как истинное о Боге и о Его творении, остается истинным и в настоящее время. Ни одна часть Божьего творения не может быть неудовлетворяющей своему назначению; Его законы никогда не могут быть отменены. Вера в торжество всего того, что есть великого и хорошего является надежным основанием, и с любой точки зрения такого рода превосходная мера предпочтительнее всего прочего. Не приводит-ли нас славное выражение "наследники обетования" к ожиданию явления добра? Ожидать явления добра несомненно более радостное занятие, чем страшиться и предсказывать наступление зла. Христианская Наука представляет собою религию смелой уверенности, так как все ее упование, в любой час любого дня, заключается в ожидании добра.

Бог, Дух, сотворивший все, несет ответственность за свое духовное творение и его беспрерывное продолжение, и содержит это творение с неизменной твердостью в его первоначальном совершенстве. Человек, созданный по подобию Божьему, отражая и выражая Бога, управляется этим законом вечного совершенства, и сознательно пребывает в единении с Богом. Бог творит, доставляет, устрояет; человек получает, получается, выражает. Когда мы понимаем это духовное взаимоотношение между Богом и человеком, тогда в нас устанавливается истинное представление о самих себе, а наше ложное "я" отвергается вместе с личной гордостью и самоволием. Таким путем мы приобретаем истинную силу, благославляющую человечество, так как эта сила является отражением силы божественной.

В одном многозначительном слове к народу Иисус уверял, что сам от себя он ничего не может творить; и его совет богатому юноше, пожелавшему узнать, что он должен делать, чтобы наследовать жизнь вечную, сходен с этим уверением: "Все, что имеешь продай . . . и приходи, следуй за мною." Этим Учитель хотел, быть может, сказать: Откажись от всякой веры в материальную сущность бытия и следуй за Христом, Истиной. Он советывал своим слушателям почитать Бога первым в их жизни, любить Его превыше всего, и покорить ваше смертное "я." Тот, кто научился на деле отрицать смертное "я," представляющее собою верование в некую жизнь, отдельную (независимую) от Бога, стремится пресечь заблуждение (противоречие истине) в самом его корне.

Когда мы начинаем изучать Христианскую Науку, тогда мы, может быть, чувствуем себя по временам обитыми с толку ее точным учением, находящимся в полном согласии с учением Иисуса Христа, что сами от себя мы "ничего" не можем "творить." Однако с какою радостью мы принимаем учение Христианской Науки, когда, после многих лет несбыточных надежд найти Истину, мы приходим наконец, к признанию Бога, как добро, и знающего одно добро, ибо созданные людьми верования никогда не открывали этого о Боге. Грезы так называемой материальной жизни со всем ее расстройством диаметрально противоположны учению Иисуса, учению, которое указывает на Бога, как на Любовь, творящую все посредством Духа, а не материи, и которое утверждает нераздельную связь человека с Богом.

Когда Иудеи обвиняли Иисуса в том, что он "делает себя равным Богу," то он сказал однажды: "Если я свидетельствую сам о себе, то свидетельство мое не есть истинно." Никогда не жило еще на земле человека более совершенно самоотверженного, чем Назаранин. Он творил волю Отца и просил всех делать тоже самое. Это делает для нас понятным необходимость отрицания ложного представления о самих себе для того, чтобы возвысить наше более божественное "я," а именно, того истинного, совершенного и единственного человека, которого создал Бог и которого он сохраняет подобным Самому-себе. Существует только одно настоящее "я" и тот, кто захотел бы найти свою жизнь в Духе, должен изменить свое представление о жизни, как о чем-то таком, что пребывает в материи и что подчинено материальным законам. Духовное "я" отражает божественные качества; и соответственно с тем, в какой степени это истинное "я" познается и принимается мы не только можем знать правду, но и можем поступать в согласии с нею. Узнав таким образом о преизбытке добра мы живем в атмосфере радости и обеспеченности, благославляющей нас и наших собратий.

Постоянно обращаясь ко Христу, Истине, стремясь видеть совершенного человека вопреки противоречащей этому материальной очевидности, мы ускоряем наступление того славного дня, когда Бог будет признан высшим во всем мире. Заря этого дня вечному уже загорелась; "знамения времени" указывают на это; и люди вставят, чтобы с настойчивостью и надеждой ожидать явления духовного идеала!

После того как вечная истина бытия забрежится в человеческом сознании, наступает ясное понимание совершенного духовного человека, как единственного настоящего человека, и мы переживаем неувядаемую славу, уготованную для тех, которые ищут Христа его всего сердца. Наше истинное "я," живя всегда с Богом не может ни воспитывать, ни иметь вдв. Так Мэр. Eddy в книге (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany стр. 180) пишет: "Жить так, чтобы иметь (сохранить) человеческое сознание в постоянном соприкосновении с божественным, духовным и вечным, значит делать бесконечную силу индивидуальной; это и есть Христианская Наука."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки по этим вопросам могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

Colonial Cooking

When the house was built, bricks had not come into use in this part of the Colony, and, like the chimney, the oven was made of stone. Its iron door was about three feet from the floor, the open space underneath being a receptacle for big kettles, or sometimes for the oven-wood, cut three feet long, which must be perfectly dry before using. Mandy allowed no one but herself to superintend the important office of filling the oven with wood, and lighting it by a shovelful of coals from the hearth. When the wood had burned the coals were skillfully taken out with the long-handled "peel" and then, with a wet broom made of cornhusks, the stones were swept clean. She put the loaves of bread on the stones, by means of a flat wooden shovel, and the children, ever peeping in anticipatory delight, held their breath as she brought from the butt'ry the pies that had been waiting behind that closed door, for Mandy's "baking" began often before cock-crow.

A steady and skillful hand was needed to place all properly, that each should have the desired amount of heat. The pie-plates were of brown earthen-ware, rounding and somewhat unsteady of base, and to place one, full of liquid pumpkin far in the hot recess, was well-nigh impossible. A tin dipper had not cheered a housewife's eye, and though a gourd might be used for dipping water, it could not serve all purposes. This difficulty was met by wooden spoons with handles half a yard long, and a squarish-shaped bowl holding nearly half a pint, that, supplemented by Mandy's long reach, could safely fill to the brim the half-filled pie-plates. Now and again a pan of gingerbread sent out delicious odors from the oven when the watchful goddess took observations.

Then there were times in the fruit seasons when, the other cooking being finished, with an air of mystery she placed in the dark oven a stone-pot, well covered, holding, as she alone knew, plums, gooseberries, or other fruits and their modicum of loaf sugar, leaving it in place till the following day, and repeating the process after three bakings, for thus she sometimes made sweetmeats.

After the bread was baked, the oven was often reheated for the baking of meats, or, if the never-lacking cookies and seed-cakes were to have their turn, or anything requiring a quick heat for a short time, a good handful of pine wood set alight in the middle of the oven would serve both cook and cookies.—JANE DE FOREST SHELTON, in "The Salt-Box House."

Sails

The river with its sails is a strip of blue silk
On which moths have lighted
And cling, tilting.

—ELIZABETH J. COATSWORTH, in "Fox Footprints."

Discovering Our True Selfhood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR centuries men have read or listened to the words of the Master, loving his precepts and example and seeking to follow his lead. That there has not been a closer following and greater accomplishment is owing to the fact that his teachings have not been sufficiently understood or applied to present-day needs and activities. Yet, because of the eternal unchangeableness of God, what Jesus revealed as true regarding God and His creation is true now. No part of God's creation can fail; His laws can never be annulled. Faith in the triumph of all that is great and good is a foundation stone upon which to stand securely, and from every standpoint such enlightened faith is desirable above all else! Does not the glorious phrase "heirs of promise" lead us to expect the manifestation of good? This is surely a happier thing to do than to fear and predict the coming of evil. Christian Science is a religion of confidence, for its entire expectation, every hour of every day, is of good.

God, Spirit, who made all, is responsible for His spiritual creation and its continuance, and steadfastly holds it in its original perfection. Man in God's likeness, reflecting and expressing God, is governed by this law of eternal perfection, and is consciously at-one with God. God is creating, giving, establishing; man is receiving, obeying, expressing. As one understands these spiritual facts, the true sense of self is established, and the counterfeit selfhood, which has often seemed to be such a disappointment, is rejected, together with its personal pride and self-will. Through this process we find the true strength which blesses humanity because it reflects the divine.

In a significant utterance Jesus asserted that of himself he could do nothing; and akin to this is his advice to the rich young man who wished to know what he should do to inherit eternal life, "Sell all that thou hast . . . and come, follow me," by which the Master may have meant, Give up all belief in material substance and follow the Christ, Truth. He counseled his listeners to put God first in their lives, to love God supremely, and to subdue mortal selfhood. One who has learned how actually to deny mortal selfhood, which is belief in an existence apart from God, strikes at the very root of error.

The beginner in the study of Christian Science may sometimes feel bewildered by its positive teaching, which is in accord with that of Christ Jesus, that one of himself can "do nothing." Yet how gladly does one accept the teachings of Christian Science when, after years of hope deferred in the search for Truth, he comes at last to recognize God as good and knowing good alone, for man-made creeds have never so revealed God. The dream of so-called material life, with all its discord, is diametrically opposed to the teachings of Jesus, which point to God as Love, producing all things out of Spirit, not matter, and which affirm man's inseparability from God.

When accused by the Jews of "making himself equal with God," Jesus once said, "If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not true." There never lived one more completely unselfed than the Nazarene. He did the will of the Father and besought all men to do the same. This reveals the necessity for denying the false sense of self in order to lift up a diviner self, namely, that true, perfect, and only man which God made and maintains like Himself. There is but one real selfhood, and he who would find his life in Spirit, must transform his sense of life as resident in matter and subject to material laws. Spiritual selfhood reflects the divine qualities; and in proportion as this true self is known and accepted one not only can know the right, but can do it. Thus aware of the affluence of good, one dwells in an atmosphere of joy and security that blesses him and his fellows.

Continually looking to the Christ, Truth, striving to see the perfect man in spite of contrary evidence, one is helping to usher in that glorious day when God shall be universally acknowledged as supreme. This day is surely dawning; "signs of the times" point to it, and men are being roused to look persistently and expectantly for the appearing of the spiritual ideal.

As the eternal truth of being dawns on human consciousness, there follows the clear recognition of perfect spiritual man as the only man, and one experiences the unfailing glory prepared for those who seek the Christ wholeheartedly. The real self dwelling ever in God can neither experience nor know evil. Thus Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 160), "To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Fireflies in the Garden

Here come real stars to fill the upper skies,
And here on earth come emulating flies,
That though they never equal stars in size
(And they were never really stars at heart),
Achieve at times a very star-like start.
Only, of course, they can't sustain the part.

—ROBERT FROST, in "Collected Poems."

"Here Corinth Stood!"

Was there anything in the world, we asked ourselves, on waking on that first morning at Loutraki, was there anything in the world loveller than these Corinthian shores; the exquisite purple sea breaking on those rocky coasts; here dark with pines and herbs, and perfumed with their balsamic breath; there naked and lean, rising in shelves and steps under the receding hills? Behind us, upon the shore of Megaris the Geranean range, broken by valley and gorge and everywhere dark with pine woods, stood up a tangle of mountains between us and Attica. Before us and beyond the sea, towered the isolated rock of Acrocorinth, above the ancient city; while, farther on, the snowy heights of Arcadia glittered in the morning sun. To the west lay the Gulf, a sea of sapphire, foaming along the coasts, closed on the east by the low, barren isthmus. . . . Just to be there was enough: just to walk along the flowery paths there, by the coast, westward; just to linger on the road to Pissa, or, at evening, just to lie on the cliff top, and watch the sea changing every moment in the sunset. Or, again, to wander there, not far from the little town, in the moonlight under the stars, and see the fair shores, faint against the sea gently breaking there, breathing rather, a throbbing line of snow among the rocks along the coast. . . .

It is only when Athens, Sparta, and Macedonia are done with, that Corinth appears as the greatest city in Greece, and her capture in 146 B. C. sets the seal upon the Roman conquest of Greece. Rome Eigined her: she was destroyed, and it is this desolation which Antipater of Sidon bewails in those exquisite verses, preserved in the Anthology, where the lovely city is bewailed by the Nereids:

O Corinth, Dorian Corinth, where is thy beauty now?
So fair it was: and where the crown that shone upon the brow?
A coronet of towers and countless wealth was thine,
With many a noble palace, and many a holy shrine.
What of thy myriad warriors, thy dames of high estate?
O daughter of a thousand woes, thy place is desolate!
Nay, thou hast left no footprint, that future men may say
"Here Corinth stood!"—the tide of war hath swept them all away. . . .

Corinth, however, recovered. Julius Cæsar restored and rebuilt her and she at once appeared more rich, more important, if not more lovely, than ever. All the travellers of the world speak of her and come to her at last. Even Strabo actually visited her even St. Paul stayed more than three days. He came from Athens and followed in Corinth his trade of tent-maker, frequented the synagogue, in fact lived next door to it, and dwelt there for a year and a half.—EDWARD HUTTON, in "A Glimpse of Greece."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth..$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, khaki sheep, Bible paper 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black morocco. Bible paper 3.50
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Edition de Luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins... 8.50
Large Type Edition, black morocco. Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper..... 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth..$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, Oxford India Bible paper 4.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, Oxford India Bible paper..... 7.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St. Boston, U S A

STOCKS HAVE DIFFICULTY GOING HIGHER

Traders Alert to Take Profits When Opportunity Is Offered

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP)—The stock market worked irregularly higher again today. The day started with bulls again resuming brisk activity, but they lost heart as trading progressed.

The market retained a portion of its early gains, however, although some industrial specialties turned heavy, losing 2 to 4 points.

Such stocks as U. S. Steel, Case, Consolidated Gas, and Union Carbide closed a point or so higher.

The closing tone was about steady. Sales were slightly over 1,000,000 shares.

In the oils, Tidewater Associated preferred gained more than 5 points.

In the main, however, the advance was all but halted in the oils, save for the Tidewater issues, which were helped by early expectations of completion of the long-projected Sinclair merger.

The breathing spell in the oil shares evidently reflected profit-taking, and a desire on the part of traders to learn more about how the Texas and Oklahoma shutdowns will affect various companies before increasing their commitments.

As a measure of the recent upturn in oils, the market value of the assets of Petroleum Corporation of America, largest oil investment trust, has increased from about $10 a share at the start of June to about $13.50 a share currently. Much of its holdings, however, are in Prairie, which is an important factor in the Sinclair merger.

Market News Meager

Domestic news of an immediate bearing on the financial markets was again meager. Wall Street was generally pleased by President Hoover's selection of Walter S. Gifford, president of American Telephone, to set up an organization to aid in unemployment relief during the winter. Mr. Gifford heads the largest corporate enterprise in the world, and it would be difficult to find an executive in whom the financial community has greater confidence.

News that the London Stock Exchange will remain open on Saturdays for the first time in 14 years was a notable item of foreign news, indicating a determination to provide every trading facility as a measure of restoring confidence. The Labor Government's economy program is awaited with keen interest. Wall Street met to discuss the part of the Wiggin report dealing with the standstill agreement on German credits. It is pointed out in some quarters that the six-months standstill agreement merely obviates the necessity of Germany's declaring a formal moratorium on all foreign payments.

Bond Changes Narrow

Dull trading and narrow irregular changes were the principal features of the bond market today.

Foreign obligations were the most active. Australian 5s of 1957, German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October 1960 and San Paulo 7s of 1940 dropped about 1 point each, which distinguished them from most of their group and the list as a whole. The great bulk of all changes in the foreign issues, most of which were declines, were minor fractions.

Loans of the United States Government continued dull at steady prices. Railroad obligations showed some resistance to selling pressure. A number of these loans were either firm or fractionally higher. The rails did not execute a complete reversal of trend, however.

Public utility and industrial loans divided their changes about evenly between gains and declines. The former group were somewhat more active than the latter, which were very dull. Declines of about 1 point in General Theaters Equipment 6s, Lautaro Nitrate 6s and Warner Brothers Pictures 6s featured the stock-privilege issues.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Sales		High	Low	Aug. 20	Aug. 19
33½	11½	1	Adams Express	30	30	30	30
38¾	23½	1	Adams Mills	30	30	30	30
10¾	3½		Airway Elec Shov	400	4	4	4
108¾	70¾	3	Air Reduction	1300	89¾	81½	82
90½	7	40	Alaska Juneau	1400	11¾	11½	11¾
13¾	4½		Allegheny Corp	1000	8½	8½	8
46½	29½	1.50	Allegheny Steel	110	39½	39½	39½
185½	103¾	6	Allied Chem	1400	138	137½	137½
49¾	19¾	1	Allis Chalmers	600	34¾	33½	33½
23	15¼	3	Amerada	400	20½	20½	20½
159¾	89¾	91	Am Can	14600	99½	98¾	94¾
183½	143	7	Am Can pf	100	150	150	150
93¾	14	1	Am Car & Fdry	1600	17¾	17¾	17¾
66	50	7	Am Cay F pf	100	60	60	60
48¾	33¼	31	Am Chicle	400	44½	44	44
14½	8¾		Am Com Alcohol	3600	9¾	9¾	9¾
33½	12½		Am European	400	20½	20½	20½
31½	21½		Am & For Pow	8100	30	30	30
10¾	6½	1	Am Hawaiian	1000	7¾	7¾	7¾
31¾	19¾	3	Am Ice	400	20	19½	19½
58	34	1	Am International	900	14½	14½	14½
18¾	13¾	1	Am Locomotive	100	15¾	15¾	15¾
8¾	3		Am Mach & M pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾
44½	30¾	1	Am Power & Lt	300	32¾	30¾	30¾
21½	11¾	.60	Am Radiator	400	15¾	13¾	13¾
13¾	5		Am Republics	100	8	8	8
37¾	18½		Am Rolling Mill	1000	23¾	23¾	23¾
58½	34¾	3	Am Smelt & Ref	1400	31¾	32¾	32¾
4¾	¾		Am Solvents & C	400	½	½	½
11¾	9¼		Am Solvents pf	100	2½	2½	2½
31¾	11½		Am Steel Fdries	400	15½	15½	15½
113	100¼	7	Am Steel F pf	70	102	100	100
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	300	50	48½	50
207¾	158½	9	Am Tel & Tel	4700	174¾	173½	173¾
110¼	82	7	Am Type F pf	10	90	90	90
80¾	40¾	3	Am Wat W&E	400	49½	49½	47¾
107	98¾	6	Am Wat pf 6	300	103¼	103¼	103½
11¾	8½		Am Woolen	100	8½	8½	8½
40	20¾		Am Woolen pf	400	30	28¾	30
43¼	18¾	1¼	Anaconda Cop	7300	35	34¾	34¾
4½	1¾	..	Armour Ill A	300	3	3	3
3¼	1	..	Armour Ill B	300	1¾	1¾	1¾
9	3¾	..	Arnold Constable	300	6	6	6
33½	8¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	8¾	8¾	8¾
39¾	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	1700	20¾	19¾	19¾
263¾	132¾	10	Atchison T & SF	900	140½	138¾	140
23¾	11¾	1	Atl Refining	7400	18¾	17½	18¾
396½	161½	41	Auburn Auto	2700	161¾	157½	158¾
2¼	1	..	Auto Sales	200	1¾	1¾	1¾
6¼	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	1400	3¾	3¾	3¾

—B—

37½	9¼	..	Baldwin Loco	400	13½	13¼	13¼
104½	70	7	Baldwin Loco pf	150	71¾	70	70
67½	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	900	47¾	47	47¼
14½	5¾	..	Barnsdall A	3300	9¾	8½	9¼
81	83½	4	Beatrice Cream	400	60¾	60	60¾
..	8	..	Belding Hero	1200	6	5½	5½
25½	14¾	1	Bendix Aviation	4000	23½	21¾	22
46¾	31¼	2	Best & Co	1900	40½	39¼	39¾
79¾	38½	2	Bethlehem Steel	3700	41¼	40¼	40¾
123¾	99¾	7	Beth Steel pf	200	105	105	105
43	26¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	8900	40¾	39½	39¾
76½	47	31	Borden	700	59¾	58¾	58¾
30¾	14¼	1	Borg Warner	1400	19¼	19	19¼
9¾	1¼	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	3	3	3
22¾	8¼	1.43	Briggs Mfg	3900	14	13¾	13¾
5½	2	..	Brockway	100	3½	2¾	3¼
87¾	53½	4	Brooklyn Man T	300	59	59	59
94¾	69¾	6	Brooklyn Mf Sq	100	91	91	91
13¾	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	11½	11½	11½
64¾	51¾	6	Brooklyn Q pf	300	61½	61½	61½
129¾	90	8	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	113½	113½	113½
10¾	7	..	Bruns Terminal	700	8¾	8¾	8¾
20½	6½	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	8¼	8¼	8¼
34¾	12¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	14	14	14
5¾	2½	..	Budd Mfg	2000	4¾	4	4
13	3	1	Budd Wheel	300	8¾	8¾	8¾
32½	19½	1	Burroughs Add	200	24	23¾	23¾
20¾	9	..	Butterick	100	11¾	11¾	11¾
60¾	23¾	..	Byers	700	32½	33	33½

—C—

53	20½	2	Calif Packing	100	22¼	22½	23½
16¾	10¼	1	Campbell W&C	300	13¼	13¾	13¾
11¾	5		Calumet & Hecla	300	6¼	6¼	6¼
45	29½	3	Canada Dry	800	36½	35¾	36
46¾	21¾	1½	Canadian Pacific	44	22¾	22¾	22¾
25	17¾	1.20	Cannon Mills	100	30¾	30¾	30¾
16	9¼		Capital Admin	100	14¾	14¾	14¾
131¼	51¼	6	Case Thresh	39300	66¼	64¾	65½
116	88	7	Case Thresh pf	10	88	88	88
83¼	31½	3	Caterpillar Trac	100	22¾	22¾	23¾
16	8¾		Celanese Corp	4500	13¾	13½	13¾
14¾	5½		Celotex Co	100	7	7	7
38	11	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	35	35	35
23½	7	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	8¼	8	8
84½	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	1200	35¾	35	35¾
48¾	27	3¼	Ches & Ohio	2200	37	36¾	36¾
7¾	4	..	Chi & Gt West	500	6	6	6
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	24¾	24¾	24¾
8½	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	4¾	4¾	4¾
15¾	4	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾
68½	22½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	37	37	37
23¾	14½	..	Childs Company	300	16½	16¾	16½
25¾	12¾	1	Chrysler	11100	33½	29¾	32
37¾	30	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	30¾	30¾	30¾
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	100	146¾	146¾	146¾
53½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	100	52¾	52¾	52¾
50¾	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	400	44¾	44¼	44¾
104½	101¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	104	104	104
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	300	13¾	13	13¾
48¾	30¾	2½	Columbia Gas	1900	30¾	30½	30½
10¾	9¾	4	Columbia G pf A	200	108½	105½	108½
11½	6	.50	Col Graph cl A	3000	8¾	7¾	8
111¾	85	8½	Columbian Carb	400	73	71¾	73
16¾	6	.50	Columbia Graph	1100	8¼	8	8
23¼	4	2	Comm Credit	200	17¼	17¼	17¼
35½	30¾	3	Comm Credit A	600	34	34	34
25½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	10	24½	24½	24½
34	30	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	34¼	34¼	34¼
11¾	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	1900	17¾	17¼	17¼
12	6¾	.40	Comwith & So	4300	8¾	8½	8¾
100	90	6	Comwith & S 6pf	100	97½	97½	97
14	6¾	..	Congoleum Nairn	1500	14¾	13¾	14¾
109¾	82½	4	Consol Gas	12300	98¾	94¾	95¾
107	101½	6	Consol Gas pf	300	106½	106½	106½
15¾	11½	1	Consol Laundries	200	13	13	13
42½	25	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	700	31	29¾	31
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	300	¾	¾	¾
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	13	13	13
9¾	8¾	..	Cont Baking B	100	1¾	1¾	1¾
77½	44½	8	Cont Baking pf	1700	70	68¾	67¾
62¾	40¾	2½	Cont Can	600	48¾	47¾	47¾
16¾	8½	1	Cont Dis Fibre	100	8¾	8¾	8¾
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	200	2¼	2¼	2¼
12	5	..	Cont Oil	14100	11¼	10¾	10¾
86¾	55¾	3¶	Corn Products	800	67	67	66¼
34¾	28	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	29	29	29
63	30¾	..	Crucible Steel	900	41½	38¾	39¾
106	80	7	Crucible Steel pf	10	87	87	87
8½	3½	..	Cuba Co	300	3½	3½	3½
2¾	¾	..	Cuban Dom Pr	200	1¼	1¼	1¼
44½	28¾	4	Cudahy Packing	100	40	40	40
100	88	4	Curtis Publishing	1300	68½	67	68
5½	2½	..	Curtis-Wright	2300	3	2¾	3
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	600	4¼	4¼	4¼

—D—

22	19	1.40	Deere & Co pf	300	19¼	19¼	19½
195	146¾	6	Detroit Edison	100	160¼	160¼	160¾
28	14½	1	Diamond Match	800	19¼	19	19
38	24¾	1½	Diamond M pf	300	38	38	38
13½	5	..	Dome Mines	300	11¾	11¾	11¾
21¼	17¼	1.25	Douglas Air	300	18½	18¼	18½
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	3300	86¾	85¾	86½
107¼	102	8	Duquesne Lt pf	100	107½	107½	107½

—E—

183¾	118	8¶	Eastman Kodak	700	144½	143	143½
134½	128¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	134	134	134
21¾	9¼	1.00	Eaton Axle & Spg	100	14	14	14
40	35½	..	Edmunds & pf	200	55½	55½	55½
74¾	34½	6	Elec Auto-Lite	1300	41¾	40¾	40¾
110	106	7	Elec Auto-Lite pf	10	107	107	107
9¾	7	..	Elec & Mus wi	1100	7¾	7¼	7¾
80¾	30½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	10800	41¾	40	40¼
108½	92¾	7	Elec Pow& L pf	300	100¾	100¼	100½
98¼	80	6	El Pwr&L 6% pf	100	87	87	87
35¾	27	2½	Equitable Off Bld	400	28½	28½	28½
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	100	18½	18½	19¼
13¾	5	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	4¾	4¾	4¾

—F—

29¾	11	1.60	Fairbanks Morse	100	11¾	11½	11¾
109¾	70	7	Fairbanks M pf	30	70	68	69
37	18½	..	Fed Dept Stores	100	26	26	26
19¾	10	1½¶	Fed Lt & Trac	100	35	35	35
67	41	2½	First Nat Stores	900	61¾	61	61
..	¾	..	Fisk Rubber	300	¾	¾	¾
64½	20¼	3	Foster-Wheel	200	25½	24½	24¾
32½	20½	.85	Fourth Nat Inv	200	25	25	25
38¾	11¾	2½	Fox Film A	1000	13¾	13¾	13¾
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	3900	27¼	27	27¾

—G—

60	42	5	Gamewell	20	43¼	42¼	43¼
73¾	42¾	4	Gen Am Tak Car	100	57	57	57
67	18½	2	Gen Asphalt	1300	33¾	33¾	33¾
9¾	5	..	Gen Bronze	200	8¾	8	8¾
13	3¼	..	Gen Cable	300	7¼	7¼	7¼
35½	9	..	Gen Cable A	100	18	18	18
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	4500	41¼	41	41¾
13½	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11¾	11¾	11¾
86	43	3	Gen Foods	4300	81½	80¾	81
8¼	4¾	.30	Gen Gas & E A	400	6¾	4½	4¾
100	96	6	Gen Mills pf	100	99	99	99
48	31½	3	Gen Motors	3600	37½	36¾	36¾
103¾	98	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	103	103¾	103¾
10¼	4	..	Gen Out Ad	100	5	5	5
78	59½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	70	70	70	70
23	8½	..	Gen Pub Service	1300	13	12½	13½
9½	8¾	..	Gen Realty	100	9	8¾	9
54¾	39¾	3	Gen Refractories	200	34	33½	33¾
38¾	18¾	..	Gen Theo Equip	300	23¾	23¾	23¾
18¾	7¾	..	Gillette Saf Raz	800	20¼	20	20¼
87	48	7	Gliddden	1400	10¾	10¾	10¾
8¾	4	..	Glidden pf	40	80	80	80
42½	21	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	200	7	7	7¼
20¾	8¾	..	Gold Dust	300	28¾	28½	28½
97½	39	3	Goodrich	300	13	13	13
15¾	30¾	3	Goodyear	400	43	41¼	41¾
28¾	6	..	Granby	100	12	12	12
25½	13	1¶	Grand-Sil Stores	400	15¾	15¾	15¾
18¾	10¾	..	Grand Union	200	17¾	17¾	17¾
34¾	18¾	1	Grant (W T)	900	27¾	27¾	27¾
84¾	54¾	4	Great Nor pf	600	32½	32½	32½
69¾	38	3	Great Nor pf ctf	200	38½	38½	38½
6¾	3¾	..	Grigsby-Grunow	300	3¾	3¾	3¾

—H—

30¼	26¾	1½	Hackensack Wtr	300	27½	27½	27½
30	26½	1¾	Hack Wtr pf 4s	200	28	27½	27½
8¾	4½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	5¾	5¾	5¾
67¾	56	6¼	Hahn D S pf	200	62¾	62	62½
8	3¼	..	Hayes Body	100	3	3	3
118½	113	7	Hercules Powd pf	30	116¾	116½	116½
103¾	85¼	5	Hershey Choc pf	700	85	85	85
27	9¾	1	Holland Furnace	200	9¾	9¾	9¾
7¾	4¼	..	Houdaille Her B	300	6¾	6¾	6¾
40½	27	..	Houston Oil New	1100	47¾	45¾	46¾
4¾	6	..	Howe Scale pf	200	10	10	10
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	800	13¾	13	13¾
13½	6¾	..	Hupp Motors	300	7¼	7	7¼

—I—

4¾	1¼	..	Indian Motor	100	3	3	3
4¾	2	..	Indian Refining	100	3¾	3¼	3¾
19¾	8¼	4	Indus Rayon	400	24¾	24¼	24¾
13	2½	..	Insurshares Del	100	11	11	11¼
13¾	2¾	..	Insurshares Md	100	9¾	9¾	9¾
30	12	..	Insurshares Nor Y	100	21¼	21¼	21¼
3¾	¾	..	Int Agr Corp	100	¾	¾	¾
179¾	117	6¶	Int Business M	200	145	144½	145
11	4	..	Int Combustion	300	5	5	5
60¼	36¾	2½	Int Harvester	1100	48¾	47	48
111	86¾	..	Int Harvester pf	100	135	135	135
21	16¾	.25	Int Hydroelec	200	23¾	23¾	23¾
13¾	6¾	4	Int Match pf	100	11¾	11¾	11¾
21¾	11¾	..	Int Nickel	9400	13¾	12¾	13¼
43	18¼	..	Int Paper 7%	100	25¾	25¾	25¾
24¾	10¾	..	Int Paper pf	100	19¾	19¾	20
58¾	31	..	Int Ry Cu pf	100	47¾	47¾	47¾
11	4	..	Int Shipbldg	100	6¾	6¾	6¾
69¾	46¾	..	Int Telep	1100	49¾	48¾	49¾
11¾	4¾	..	Interstate Dept S	100	5¾	5¾	5¾
18¾	10	1	Intertype Corp	100	11¾	11¾	11¾

—J—

8¼	5¼	..	Investors Equity	100	5½	5½	5½

—J—

99¾	49¾	3	Johns Manville	3400	83½	82½	82½
133¾	116¼	7	Jones & Laughlin pf	40	118¾	118¾	118¾

—K—

34¾	20¼	1	Kayser (J) & Co	200	23¾	23½	23¾
3¾	1¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	2¾	2¾	2¾
11¾	6	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	1000	8¾	8	8¾
11½	3¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	1600	8¾	8¾	8¾
13¾	11¾	..	Kennecott Cop	1600	11¾	11¾	11¾
21	14¾	1	Kimberly-Clk Co	100	17¾	17¾	17¾
8¾	3	..	Kinney & Co	100	3	3	3
21	1.60	..	Kresge	6400	8¾	8¾	8¾
8¾	3	..	Kroger Gro & B	2400	33¾	33¾	33¾

—L—

69¾	43¾	3	Lehman Corp	400	54¼	54	54
39¾	22	..	Libbey Owens-F	200	23¾	23½	23¾
28¼	22	1½	Life Savers Corp	200	24	24	24
11	5	..	Link-Belt	200	8¾	8¾	8¾
63¾	36½	3	Liq'd Carb	6400	48½	48¾	47¾
15½	6	..	Lit Bros	100	8¾	8¾	8
84¾	40¾	2.60¶	Loew's Inc	6400	48½	48	48¾
138	110	..	Loew-Wilco Mtge	100	120	120	120
138	110	..	Loew-Wilco pf	10	130¾	130¾	130¾
33¾	21	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	30½	30½	30½
3¼	2	..	Louisiana Oil R	200	3½	3¾	3¾
19	8¼	..	Ludlum Steel	800	13¾	13¾	13¾

—M—

103¾	71¾	4¶	McKeesport Tin	300	74	74	74
34½	21½	1	McKeirys Parcu	100	21¾	21½	21¾
47¾	31½	2	Mack Trucks	300	39¾	39¾	39¾
106¼	68¼	3¶	Macy (RH) & Co	1400	79¾	79¾	79¾
39	30	..	Man Ely mg	400	30½	30¾	30
3¾	1	..	Marseaibe Oil	300	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	3	..	Marmon Motor	100	3	3	3
23¾	23¼	2½	Marshall Field	2300	24	23	23½
39	28	3¾	May Dept Stores	8200	33½	33½	33¾
10¾	4½	..	Miami Cop	100	6¼	6¼	6¼
16¾	6¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	1400	11¾	11	11
21½	13¾	2	Midland Steel	300	14¾	14¾	14¾
84	64	..	Midland Stl pf	100	64	64	64
7½	1½	..	Min Moline	300	3½	3	3
43¾	14	..	Mo Pacific	800	19¾	19	19¼
39½	19¾	..	Monigom Ward	8300	21½	21¼	21¼
44¾	30	..	Moon Mot Cargo	700	1¾	1	1
47¾	23¾	3	Motor Products	300	31	31	31
36¾	8¾	..	Mullins Body	300	13	12	12½
78¾	38	7	Mullins pf	10	60½	60½	60½
18¾	6¼	..	Murray Body	11700	10¾	9¼	9¾

—N—

46¾	29	4	Nash Motors	3900	36½	35½	35¾
13	1½	..	Nat Acme	100	8¾	8¾	8¾
13	4¾	..	Nat Air Trans	10	9	9	9
63¾	35½	3.80	Nat Biscuit	1100	60¾	59¾	59¾
39¾	18¾	..	Nat Cash Reg	400	27¾	26¾	26¾
64¾	30¾	3.60	Nat Dairy Prod	4400	35	34¾	34¾
1¾	1	..	Nat Dept Stores	100	2	2	2
52½	30¾	..	Nat Distillers Pr	12000	42¾	41¾	42
28	13¾	1.60	Nat Oil NY	8300	21	20½	20¾
..	2¾	..	Sterling Secur	100	2¾	2¾	2¾
40	30¾	3	Sterling cv pf	100	31	31	30¾
21¾	8	..	Stewart Warner	400	11½	11½	11
54¾	28½	3	Stone & Webster	1600	29¾	29½	29¾
24	14½	1.20	Studebaker	1300	17	16¾	17
104¾	64	..	Sun Oil pf	10	101	101	101
40¾	30	2½	Superheater	100	30½	30½	30½
1¾	¾	..	Superior Oil	300	¾	¾	¾
15¾	11¾	1	Sweets Co Amer	700	15¾	15	15¾
6¼	3	..	Symington A	100	3½	3½	3½

—T—

36½	18	2	Texas Co	4500	28½	27	27¾
21¼	16¾	1.40	Telatougraph	100	18¾	18¾	18¾
85¾	39½	3	Texas Gulf Sul	800	35	34¾	34¾
..	8½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	300	5½	5½	5½
17¾	7¾	..	Texas & P Land	1800	11¾	11	11
22	9¼	1.00	Thatcher Mfg	300	9¾	8¾	9¾
..	3½	..	Thermoid	300	4¾	4¾	4¾
33	18¾	2.40	The Fair	100	17¾	17¾	17¾
18	10¼	.40	Tide Water Oil	100	13	13	13
83	80¾	6	Tide Water O pf	300	87¼	84	87¼
..	4	..	Tide Water Asso	3100	8	8	8
68	38	8	Tide Water Asso pf	500	62	57	62
80	35½	8	Timken Roller	300	32½	30¾	32¾
18	6¾	.40	Transamerica	8800	7¾	7¼	7¾
11¾	6¼	..	Tri

SHARP DECLINE OF OPERATIONS IN DOMINION

External Trade, Industrial and Mining Output Show Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 20—Business conditions in Canada continue to reflect the midsummer quiet, with a sharp decline in industrial operations, mining and external trade, but with a marked increase over the preceding months in tourist trade.

The industrial decline has reached the lowest ebb of the current year. A sharp drop in the output of steel and automobiles and of automobile materials is in contrast with a small reduction in newsprint and with comparative steadiness in certain secondary industries, such as footwear and textiles.

In Canada the government index of the physical volume of business showed a steady upward swing in April and May with a slightly downward trend in June. Favorable Canadian indexes, however, which were contrary to the general downward trend were industrial employment which showed a fractional increase, iron production which increased more than 17 per cent, an increase of nearly 9 per cent in copper exports, of 12 per cent in grain marketing, nearly 10 per cent in livestock marketing and approximately 12 per cent in inspected slaughterings.

Improvement in West

There is a distinct change for the better in the western situation both in regard to agriculture and industry. The rains of July have produced almost a new picture which, if not of first class merit, is of value as a foundation on which to build up increased faith in the ability of farmers to recover to a reasonable extent losses which had seemed to be definite and conclusive.

It is interesting to note the success which is being attained at the western fairs and agricultural shows, especially in the quality and number of cattle, horses and other animals that are being exhibited. The attendance of farmers at these shows indicates no falling-off.

While there has been a decline in actual production from the mines, exploration work continues in the areas of the northern parts of the Prairie provinces, and discoveries, which if of no practical development value at the moment, indicate the interest of capitalists in this quarter of the Dominion.

The Amisk Gold Syndicate, formed with English capital, has decided to construct a 100-ton mill to work gold claims in the Amisk lake area of northern Saskatchewan. Investigations extending over the last three months have determined the syndicate to make a substantial investment in the area and machinery for the mill, to be erected in the fall, will be shipped from England. To assist the development, the Saskatchewan Government will build a road from Flin-Flon, on the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary to the nearest point on Amisk Lake.

Government statistics show that Canadian-made shoes are now dominating the domestic market to a greater extent than in any of the last few years. Production of leather footwear has corresponded to the increase in domestic requirements.

Shoe Production Gains

Production of leather footwear for the month of June amounted to 1,576,449 pairs, compared with 1,398,444 pairs in June, 1930. Every month of 1931, so far, excepting January, has shown an increase in total production over the corresponding months of 1930.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada as at July 15, registered 70.56, and marked the first upward movement since April, 1930, when it registered 92.91. Of the eight component groups textiles alone declined; vegetable, animal, wood, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral products showed a gain.

The Dominion Government reports decreases in both total ordinary revenue and expenditures for the four-month period ended July as compared with the like period last year. The country's total net debt, with no credit taken for non-active assets, was $2,248,468,307 on July 31, last, as compared with $2,140,862,232 on July 31, 1930.

A small decrease was shown in the investors' and traders' weighted index numbers of security prices computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week ended Aug. 6. The index of industrial common stocks was 85.9 as compared with 87.3 for the previous week. The index of prices on the 25 best-selling industrial and public utility common stocks, on the Montreal and Toronto exchanges, was 473.9 as compared with 474.9.

Bond offerings were unusually light for the week ended Aug. 6, amounting to a total for the period of only $388,461. The total was made up of $238,461 in municipals, and $100,000 corporation bonds.

The bank statement for June shows slight reductions in both current and call loans as compared with the preceding month. Savings deposits were down somewhat, but this was more than made up by increases in demand deposits. The latter amounted to $623,756,914, compared with $580,035,000 in May.

Cattle Prices Up Slightly

Despite hot weather, cattle markets generally showed a good condition last week on the better grades of stock, with occasional slight advances. Export movement to Great Britain continues at full capacity of ocean space, and last week two boats with a total of 1027 head left Montreal for British ports, bringing the total cattle exports to Great Britain to date up to 12,681 head.

Exports of both cheese and butter were better last week from Montreal to Great Britain. Cheese shipments totaled 32,388 boxes, compared with 19,258 boxes the previous week. Butter exports totaled 6683 boxes as compared with 4129 boxes in the preceding week.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company has announced plans for a new gas plant at Vancouver, with a capacity of 3,000,000 cubic feet a day, and which will also manufacture metallurgical coke as a by-product.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99	99
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	63	61¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	67	67
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	58¾	58
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	98¾	98¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103	103
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	100	100
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	72	71¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	99½	98
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	73	73
Amer Inter 5½s '49	83¾	83½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	19	19
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103¾	103¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	104½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	138	138½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107½	107¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109½	109
Amer T&T 5s '65	109¼	109¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111	110¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	103½	103
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75½	75
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	67	65½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90¼	90¼
Atch T&SF 4s reg	90¾	90¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113½	113¼
Atch T&SF 4s T & L '58	99¼	99¼
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	80	80
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95½	95
Balt & Ohio 4s reg	92¾	93¾
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	83	83
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	94¾	94¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	73½	77¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	88	88
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	98¼	98¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	103¼	103¼
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	89	89
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	102	101
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	91¾	91¾
Belding Hem 6s '36	98	98
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103¾	103½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	104
Boston & Maine 5s '55	93¼	93¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	92	92
Boston & Maine 4¾s	88	87½
Bklyn-Man Tr af 6s '68	101	100¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105¾	105¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	106½	106¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	85	85
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	92	91¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101½	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '66	100⅝	100⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '36	101	101
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	106	106
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106½	106½
Can North 4½s '35	101⅞	101⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	119	118¾
Can North deb 7s '40	112¾	112¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	83¾	83¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98	97½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	96¾	96¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	102½	102
Can Pacific 5s '54	101	101
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	89½	89½
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s	98	98
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96⅞	96⅞
Certainteed 5½s '48	56½	56½
Ches Corp 5s '47	93¾	93¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	105	105
Ches & O con 5s '39	107⅛	107⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	98¼	98
Ches & O Big Sandy 4s '44	96	96
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	97	96¾
Chicago B @ Q 4½s '77	102¼	102
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	106	106
Chi Dist El Gen 6s	105¼	105¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	26	26
Chicago Ill West 4s '49	64½	63¾
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '66	73	73
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	80¾	80¾
Chicago M&StP 4½s reta E '89	34½	90½
Chicago M StP@Pac adj 2000	19	19
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	48¼	47½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	74¾	74
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	60¾	60½
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	73	73
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	105½	¼05½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	103½	103½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	84	83
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	20¾	69¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	61	60
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90	89
Chile Copper 5s '47	84	83½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97¾	97¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	92¼	92
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	102¾	102½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106¼	106¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	51	50
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	87	87
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	98¾	98
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99	98¾
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	100	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97½	97½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	107¼	107¼
Com Gas 4½s	103¾	103½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35½	35½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '48	107½	107¼
Container Corp 6s '48	56	55½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	94¼	94¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	90½	90½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '30	6	6
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	54	54
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	8	7½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105¾	105¾
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	101	101
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92	91½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	83	83
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	49½	48
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	105	105
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104½	104¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103	103
Detroit Ed 5s '58	107¼	107¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92½	92½
E Tenn Vir & Geo en	100	100
Erie RR ref 5s '67	69¾	69¾
Erie RR gen lien	70	69½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	18½	18½
Fort Worth & Den 1st	105½	105½
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	39	39
Gannett 6s '43	75½	75½
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	86	86
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103½
Gen Stel Cast 5½s '49 ww	85	84
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	25½	25
Goodrich 6s '45	89¼	89¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91¼	91¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅝	107⅝
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	87	87
Great Northern 5s '72 C	89½	88
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	98¾	98
Great Northern Ry 7s '36 A	104¾	104½
Gulf States Steel 5½s	49	49
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	53	53
Houston Oil 5½s '40	89	88½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	59½	59½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	93	93
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	96½	96½
Hudson Oil 5s '37	103¾	103¾
Humble Oil 5½s '42	103¾	103¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107¼	107¼
Ill Central 4s '52	86	86
Ill Central 4s '53	67½	67½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	68¾	68¼
Ill Central CBtL&NO 5s '63 A	71	71
Ind Limestone 6s '41	28	28
Indland Steel 4½s A '78	94¾	94½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94¾	94½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	75½	74¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	82¾	81½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	78	76
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	68½	67½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68¼	67½
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	15½	15½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '33	89½	89½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	67½	65¼
Int & G nor 5s C '56	66	65¼
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	81¼	80
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	51¼	51¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	49¾	49¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '39	77½	77½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	87¾	87¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	83½	83½
Kan City Fts&Mem 4s '36	87¾	87¾
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	70½	70¼
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	106¾	106¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	83½	82¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97½	97
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	100	99¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103	103
Lack Steel con 5s '50	104½	104½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103	103
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102	102
Laclede Gas 5½s D	101	101
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	102	102
L'Autaro 6s '54	27½	25
Lehigh C&N 4½s A	102	102
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	80¼	80½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	90¾	90½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	91¼	91¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	98¾	98¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	107	106¼
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	94	94
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	83	83
Manila El Ry 4s	52½	51
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94½	94
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	98	98
Meade 4s '45 ww	68½	68½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	101¼	101¼
Mich Cen 4½s '79	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103¾	103¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	64	64
Mo Pac 5s	50	50
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	85¾	85¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	54½	53½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	78	78
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	76½	76½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	76	76
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	78	79½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	84½	84½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¼	102½
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	94	94
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	101¾
Nat Steel 5s	91¾	91
Newberry 5½s	94½	94½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111¾	111¾
NJ Pow 4½s	103¼	103¼
N Y Pub Ser 5s '52 B	83	82¾
NYC&HR con 3½s '97	83	83
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	82	82¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99½	99
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	90¾	90¾
NYC&HR 4½s R	90¾	90¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	101	100½
NYC&HR 6s '53	107¾	107
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	87½	87½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	62	62¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	77½	77
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115¾	115¾
NY G&L H&P pur m 4s '48	101¾	101¾
NY N H&H 4½s '67	86	86
NY H&H cll 6s '40	106½	106½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	57¾	57
NY Railway inc 6s '65	7	7
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	105¾	105¾
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	70	70
Niag Share 5½s '50	83¾	83¾
Nor & W div 4s '96	100½	100½
North Am Co 5s '61	101¾	101¼
North Am Ed 5s C '59	101¾	101¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	104¾	104¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100½	100
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62	62
Nor Pacific pr 4s '97	89¾	89¼
Nor Pacific gen 4s 2047	89¾	89¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¾	103¼
Nor States Pow 5s C '61	106	106
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111¼	111¼
Ohio River gen 6s '37	98	98
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	34½	32½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	100¾	100¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	85¾	85¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	109¾	109¾
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	96	96
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103¾	103¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100¾	100
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103½	103½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	35	35
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	78	78
Paramount Fam Lsk 6s '47	88	88¼
Peiho Ex Inc 7s '37	83	83½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	86½	86¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	98½	98¼
Penn Railroad 4s '52	93	93
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	90¾	89¾
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	99¼	99
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '68	98¼	97½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	91¾	91¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	100¾	100
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '39	108½	108½
Penn Pow 4½s	98½	98½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	108¾	108¾
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	55½	55½
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	103¼	103¼
Pere Marquette 5s '56	81¾	81½
Pere Marquette 4½s '60	72	71¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	88	88
Philadelphia Co 5s '57	103¾	103½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98¾	98½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	82½	81½
Pierce Oil deb 5s '31	103	103
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105¾	103¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	98¾	98¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	102	100½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	87¾	87¾
Port Ry L & P 7½s '47	106	106
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	68¾	68
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	84	84
Pub Svc E & G 4s	99¾	99¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40 ww	86½	85¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	91½	91½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	97¾	97¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	97	96¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	74	74
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	98¾	95
Rochester Gas 7s '46	100	100
St Joseph Lead 6½s	94½	94
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	85½	85
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	44	43½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	61¾	61¾
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	36	36
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	9¾	9¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	7½	7½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	87	86½
Shell Union 5s '47	72½	72
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	74	73½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	60¼	60¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94	92¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	00	96¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L af 5s '42	102¾	102½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	98	98
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	103½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	97	96¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	93	93½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	86¾	86¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	85¼	84½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	90	89¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	64	63
Southern Ry con 5s '94	103¾	103¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	96½	93
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106	106
Spokane I R 5s '55	40	39½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	100¾
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	3¾	3½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	92	92
Texas Corp 5s '44	95½	95¼
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 2000	103¾	103¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	39¾	38½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	94¼	84¼
Unionc Pacific 4s '68	93¼	93
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100¾	99¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	68½	68½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	113¾	112¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	67	66¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	72½	72
Vanadium 5s	80	79
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	29	28
Virginia Ry 5s '62	102½	102
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	101	100½
Wabash RR 4½s B '78	52	50½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	64	64
Wabash RR 5s D '80	53	52
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	84¾	84¼
Washington Ter 3½s '45	91	91
Warren Bros 6s	55	54½
West Shore 4s 2361	89¼	88¾
Western Electric 5s '44	105¾	105¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	71	69
Western Maryland 5½s '77	84	84
Western Union 5s '51	105¾	103¾
Western Union 6½s '36	110½	110½
Western Union 6s '60	103¾	103¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s D '53	80	80
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	90	90
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	103
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	94	93½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	44¼	44¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	97¾	97¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug30	Aug18
3½s '47	102.12	102.11	102.12	102.10
1st 4¼s '47	102.31	102.31	102.31	102.30
1st 4¼s reg	103.28	103.28	103.28	103.26
4th 4¼s '38	104.29	104.27	104.29	104.27
4th 4¼s reg	104.24	104.24	104.24	104.24
US 3½s	101.17	101.16	101.17	101.17
US 3¾s '43	101.28	101.28	101.28	101.28
US 3¾s '47	102.31	102.30	102.31	102.30
US 3¾s '43 Mar	102.26	102.25	102.26	102.27
US 4¼s '38	108.9	108.8	108.8	
US 4¼s '52	113.13	113.9	113.9	113.12

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi PAP 6s '53	54½	54½
Antioquia 7s A '45	33¼	33
Antioquia 7s B '45	33	33
Argentine Gov 5½s '53	61½	61
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	69¾	68¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	68¾	68½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	68½	68¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	69	68¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	69½	68¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	68¼	68¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	68¾	68¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	69½	68½
Australia 4½s '56	54¾	53
Australia 5s '55	62½	61
Australia 5s '57	63¾	61
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	75½	74½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	105
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	74	74
Austria (Upper) 7s '43	98	94¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '53	94½	94½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101½	101
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101¼	101¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110½	109¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106¼	106
Bergen (City) 6s '40	98½	98½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	49½	48
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	54½	54½
Berlin Elec 6s '50	51½	49½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	15	15
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	15	15
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	20½	20½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	47	46½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	47½	46½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	46½	46½
Brazil (US) 6½s '62	46½	46½
Brisbane 6s '50	57	57
Brisbane 5s '57	46¾	46¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	52¾	50
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	89	89
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	87½	86½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	84	83½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	60¼	60¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	48	47½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102¾	102¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '52	108¾	106¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	46	46
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	96¾	95½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	97	97
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	94½	94½
Chile (Bank) 6s '60	97	97
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	39½	38
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	38	37
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	37¾	37½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	37	37
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	35½	35
Chile (Rep) 6s '43	37	36
Chilean Loan 7s '60	27½	27½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	56½	56½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	43½	44¾
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	45	45
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	43	41
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	46	46
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	45	45
Colombia (Rep) 6s '31 Jan	46	45
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	46	45½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '53	69	53¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99¾	99¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	60	60
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	60½	60½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	80	80
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	88	88
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	83½	83½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	44	41½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	107½	107½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96½	96
Denmark (King) 4½s '55	101	100½
Denmark (King) 5½s '42	103½	103½
Dortmund Rhr 6s ctfs '52	81	77½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	89½	89½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	89½	89½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104	104
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	101½	101½
Dutch El 6s '47	101½	101½
Dutch El sf 6s '52	101½	101½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	40½	40½
Fiat 7s '46 war	82	82
Finland 5½s '53	72	72
Finland (Rep) 6½s '44	78	78
Frankfurter Gas 6s '28	48	44
French (Rep) 7s '49	104½	104½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	135¼	135¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	68	68
German 7s '49	89	88¾
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '30	63¾	63½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s July '50	62	62
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '50	60	60
Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '50	68	67½
Germ Con Ag 6½s '59, rcts	48¾	47
Germ Gen Elec 6s '45	67½	65½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '48	72	71½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	62	61½
Great 6s '46	84¾	84½
Hanse 6s '39 ww	38	32
Helsingfors 6½s '60	73	73
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	82½	82½
Hungary Ld 4½s '61	44½	44½
Hungary Mtge 7½s '46	87	87½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	82	82
Italy (King) 7s '51	89¾	89¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	98½	92½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99	98½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96¾	96¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	106¼	106
Karstadt 6s '43	36	35½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	81	81
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	82	82
Lyon (City) 6s '34	103½	103
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105½	105¼
Medellin 6½s '54	33½	33
Miag Mill Mch 7s '36 xw	90¾	90¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91¾	91¾
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	83½	82½
New South Wales 5s '58	92	92
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¾	105¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	63	63
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	100½	100½
Norway (King) 5s '63	100¾	100½
Norway (King) 6½s '58	101¾	101¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	100	100
Norway (King) 6s '44	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '52	101¼	101¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	96	95
Ont Pow Sve 6½s '50	76½	75½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	28½	28
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100½	100½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	99¼	99
Panama (Rep)

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PERRY TO MEET VINES IN FINAL

Win Hard-Fought Matches in Newport Invitation Tennis Tourney

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry, British lawn tennis star, today gained the final round of the Newport Casino tournament when Sidney B. Wood Jr. had to default when the Britisher had reached the match point on his opponent's service in the twelfth game of the fifth set. Perry's scores for the four completed sets were 6—3, 5—7, 2—6, 6—1 and he had a 40—15 against Wood's service, needing but a single point for a 7—5 decision in the deciding set, when the latter's left leg suddenly gave way.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., brilliant California youngster, gained the other final berth by wearing down John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, 6—3, 7—9, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1. Van Ryn played splendid tennis during the first three sets, keeping the ball in play for amazingly long periods. He was unable to cope with Vines's wonderful forehand strokings.

Van Ryn made a great bid against the smooth-stroking Vines, who has been defeated only once this season. The former came up to take the second set by rushing to the net to slice sizzling placements to the corners. These tactics carried him safely through the third set, but after the rests, he was unable to stand the heavy pressure that Vines applied against his service.

Vines is the outstanding youngster in American tennis and Perry holds a similar place in the British game. Vines' strokes, however, are more impressive and he also appears to be a steadier player than the Briton, who celebrated his arrival in this country by winning last week's Rye (N. Y.) tournament.

Champion John H. Doeg, who has yet to win an important tennis tournament this season, was knocked out of the quarterfinals yesterday by Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York. Wood registered a straight-set victory over the titlist, 6—1, 6—1, 8—6, on a court that was dampened by three heavy showers.

Frederick J. Perry, the greatly improved British international, gained his second last bracket by upsetting George M. Lott Jr., one of his American Davis Cup opponents, in easy fashion, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

Only three team matches were played during the day. F. J. Perry and G. Patrick Hughes, British Davis Cup stars, who have high hopes of making a heavy imprint on next week's United States doubles title play at Brookline, got started by overwhelming Jake Hess of Fort Worth, Texas, and Casper Nannes, New York, 6—2, 6—2, in the first-round match.

H. E. Vines Jr. and Keith E. Gledhill, also of California, entered the second round by vanquishing Gustave Boehmer, St. Louis, and T. A. Eggman, Washington, 6—2, 6—4, and Keith Werner, Los Angeles, and Eugene McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., gained a bracket on the doubles field by taking an extra set second-rounder from W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, and Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. The summary:

NEWPORT INVITATION MEN'S SINGLES
Quarterfinal Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated John H. Doeg, Newark, N. J., 6—1, 6—1, 8—6.

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

Semifinal Round

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, 6—3, 5—7, 2—6, 6—1, 7—4 (default).

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—3, 7—9, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Frederick J. Perry and G. Patrick Hughes, England, defeated Jake Hess, Fort Worth, Tex., and Casper Nannes, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Gustave Boehmer, St. Louis, and T. A. Eggman, Washington, 6—2, 6—4.

Keith Werner, Los Angeles, and Eugene McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, and Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

THREE CLUBS REACH YACHT SEMIFINAL

YARMOUTH, N. S., Aug. 20 (AP)—The Pleon Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass., the Larchmont (N. Y.) Club and the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, Halifax, reached the semifinal yesterday in racing for the Prince of Wales trophy. The preliminaries were held on Mylo Lakes, Yarmouth, and will be continued this morning when the fourth place will be decided between the Shelburne (N. S.) Club and Corinthian Club of Marblehead, Mass.

Seven preliminary races were sailed yesterday. The Larchmont Club defeated Vineyard Haven, Mass., in straight heats; the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron eliminated Babylon, L. I., in two straight, and the Pleon Club eliminated the Eastern Yacht Club crew from Marblehead, Mass. Shelburne and Corinthians sailed only one race, which was won easily by Corinthians.

The yachts made good time over the four-mile course, the best being 38m. 53s. by the Pleon Yacht Club's crew. The semifinals will be raced today, best two-out-of-three heats. The finals, three-out-of-five races, will be sailed tomorrow.

DIEGEL LEADS NEW YORKERS

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 20 (AP)—Putting together two of the day's best rounds, Leo Diegel, professional from Agua Caliente, Mexico, led the qualifiers from the New York section yesterday in the 36-hole preliminary test for the National Professional Golfers' Association championship, to be held at Rumford, R. I., next month. Diegel shot a 67 in the morning and 71 in the afternoon for a total of 138. Tom Kerrigan of Bronxville tied for second place at 143. Other scores of 143 were recorded by Willie Klein, East Williston, N. Y., Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn, and Walter Kozak, Douglaston, N. Y. Billy Burke of Greenwich, the national open champion, was among the four tied for the next place on the list at 145. He shot 71-74. Paul Runyan of White Plains and Johnny Golden of Darien, Conn., who trailed Diegel with 68 and 69 respectively in the morning, turned in cards of 77 and 76 on the afternoon round to join this group.

'Lefty' Grove Wins Sixteenth in Row

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	82	31	.726
Washington	70	45	.609
New York	65	49	.570
Cleveland	55	59	.482
St. Louis	49	65	.430
Boston	47	66	.469
Chicago	46	69	.400
Detroit	44	72	.379

RESULTS AUG. 19

Cleveland 10, Washington 5.
Cleveland 10, Washington 8.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.
Boston 9, Detroit 8.
St. Louis 7, New York 3.

Bob "Lefty" Grove, star left-hander of the world champion Philadelphia Athletics, tied an American League pitching record on Wednesday, when he defeated the Chicago White Sox, 4 to 2, to win his sixteenth straight victory and his twenty-fifth of the season. Cleveland took both ends of a double-header from Washington, 10 to 5 and 10 to 8. The St. Louis Browns won from New York, 7 to 3, while Boston triumphed over Detroit, 9 to 8.

Joe Wood of the Red Sox and Walter Johnson of the Senators each won 16 straight games in 1912 and thereby established an American League record. Grove, however, tied this mark when he held the White Sox to seven hits and shut them out until the ninth inning. Grove should better this record very shortly. His team mates hit the ball hard, touching Red Faber for 12 hits, all of them singles. McNair, third baseman, made four hits in five times up, scored two runs and batted in another. Carl Reynolds made three of Chicago's hits, one a triple. Fonseca hit a double and single, also for the White Sox.

The Indians pounded the ball in both contests with the Senators. They made 12 hits in the first game behind Wes Ferrell and Connally, the latter being the winner. Two home runs by Earl Averill, his twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth of the season, and another by Eddie Morgan featured the Cleveland attack. Montague hit three singles for the winners. Sam Jones, who drew the pitching assignment for the Senators, was driven from the box in the seventh. The Indians continued their hitting in the second game, but used three pitchers in an effort to check the Washington club. A triple by Joe Vosmik was the longest hit of this game.

Ralph Kress and Irving Burns batted the Browns to victory over the Yankees. Kress hit two doubles and a homer in four trips to the plate and drove in three runs. Burns accounted for four runs and hit a long triple. He also stole home. Melillo hit four singles for the Browns and scored once. Walter Stewart went the distance for the winners and was brilliant with men on base. Several times the Yanks were in a position to score, but could not touch the veteran left-hander until the ninth. Sewell had a double and two singles, and Chapman a double and single, for the Yankees.

Danny MacFayden went eight innings for the Red Sox and although touched for 15 hits, kept his opponents away from the plate enough to win. Milcy Moore, veteran right-hander, was called into the game in the ninth to stop a three-run Detroit rally. Boston made 12 hits off three pitchers, most of them singles. Two doubles by Bill Sweeney were the only extra-base hits made by the Sox. Roy Johnson's triple was the longest drive of the game. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	12	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	3

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Faber, Moore and Grube. Losing pitcher—Faber. Umpires—Geisel, Ormsby and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 42m.

AT CLEVELAND
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	3	x	10	12	2
Washington	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	5	7	0

Batteries—Ferrell, Connally and Myatt; Jones, Crowder and Spencer, Bolton. Winning pitcher—Connally. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Nallin and Campbell. Time—2h. 4m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	2	—10	13	2
Washington	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	0	0	— 8	12	1

Batteries—Hudlin, C. Brown, Jablonowski and Sewell; Burke, Hadley, Fischer, L. Brown and Spencer, Bolton. Winning pitcher—Hudlin. Losing pitcher—Burke. Umpires—Campbell and Nallin. Time—2h. 32m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	0	x	— 7	10	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	— 3	11	0

Batteries—Stewart and Ferrell; Pipgras, Rhodes, Andrews and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Pipgras. Umpires—Dinneen, Van Grafian and Guthrie. Time—1h. 55m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	4	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	— 9	12	2
Detroit	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	— 8	15	5

Batteries—MacFayden, Moore and Berry; Sullivan, Hogsett, Bridges and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—MacFayden. Losing pitcher—Sullivan. Umpires—Moriarty and McGowan. Time—3h. 21m.

PEQUOT Y. C. LEADS RIVAL

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 20 (AP)—The Pequot Yacht Club entry, from Southport, Conn., led the Larchmont boat across the line by 1m. 3s. yesterday to win the midget championship of the Junior Yacht Racing Associatioon of Long Island Sound. The Pequot boat covered the three-mile course off the Indian Harbor Yacht Club in 2h. 58m. 32s in the light breeze. The Pequot and Larchmont Club runoff was necessitated by their tie Tuesday at the conclusion of two days of racing participated in by eight clubs.

OHIO SELECTS GOLFERS

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 20 (AP)—Densmore Shute of Cleveland yesterday won the Ohio State open golf championship for the third consecutive year, turning in a 72-hole card of 283 strokes, one under par. Lou Waldron of Celina, was second with 287 and Jock Collins, Dayton, third with 288. Ohio selected its six players to participate in the National Professional Golfers' Association championship at Rumford, R. I. They are Shute Collins, Jules Blanton, Marietta, and Tom Rakiets, Akron, each 292; Leonard Schmutte, Lima, 295; Alfred Sargent, Toledo, 294.

TILDEN DEFEATED BY BURKE

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., Aug. 20—Albert Burke, Cannes, France, professional, defeated William T. Tilden 3d, of Philadelphia, United States professional champion, in an exhibition match here, yesterday, 6—1, 2—6, 11—9, 7—5. Burke also defeated J. Emmett Pare, Chicago, 6—0, 2—6, 6—3, and Tilden defeated Robert Sellers, 6—0, 6—1. In a doubles exhibition match, Pare and Tilden defeated Sellers and Burke, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

THREE TEAMS UNDEFEATED

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 20 (AP)—Teams from Chicago, Cincinnati and Washington made it three straight victories yesterday in the baseball tournament of the International Typographical Union, while St. Louis recorded a one-sided victory over Baltimore, 17 to 2. Pittsburgh, New York and Minneapolis-St. Paul were the other losers.

CHAMPION TO MEET SIMONDS

Feature Match of Men's Public Parks Tennis Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 20—George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago defending champion, will oppose Arnold P. Simonds, Louisville, in what is expected to be the feature singles match in the United States public parks tennis championship at Gladwin Park here today. In the 1930 tournament at Washington, D. C., Simonds forced Jennings to play extra sets before losing. Simonds also took a set from Jennings in the Kentucky State championship at Louisville last month.

Gordon M. Braudt, another Chicago player, will oppose Fred F. Royer, Dallas star, in a match which is also likely to be hard-fought. Royer reached the fourth round easily while Braudt caused an upset by eliminating Clay Mahoney, Los Angeles star, in a third-round contest, Tuesday.

With one exception play in the men's doubles event has reached the quarterfinal round. Jennings and Braudt, seeded first, will meet the Louisville team of C. M. Spencer and W. A. Schmitt in a match that may require extra sets. The Louisville pair came from behind to win from Cyrus Miller and L. J. Bottari, New York City entrants, in a five-set battle in the second round. A total of 61 games was played, Spencer and Schmitt winning 6—4, 6—8, 6—3, 6—8, 8—6.

Favorites advanced in the women's singles play. Irene Davis and Mrs. Andre Russell, Cleveland, won from Mary Mustalkis, Detroit, and Helen Schuman, Louisville, in the longest match of the opening round. The score was 14—12, 2—6, 6—2, the first set establishing a record for the number of games in the women's division.

Only doubles matches were on the schedule for yesterday. All matches were played on the courts of the Detroit Tennis Club, as wet courts prevented play at Gladwin Park. The summary:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Louis Carson and Ephram Kaufman, Ypsilanti, defeated Ferris Traylor and Fred Baker, Evansville, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

W. T. Bell and A. R. Niemoeller, St. Louis, defeated F. N. Andrews and J. C. Miller Jr., Birmingham, 6—1, 2—6, 8—6, 6—3.

C. B. Craig, New Orleans, and S. E. Cornell, Minneapolis, defeated Dave Parchonock and S. L. Berman, Philadelphia, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

T. S. Markey and D. L. Mitchell, Washington, defeated Harold Bartell and John Dorr, Cleveland, 6—4, 5—7, 12—10.

B. S. Estep and W. M. Appell, Dallas, defeated R. H. Rumph and W. L. Macassin, New Orleans, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

Milton Bielfield and R. F. Burkheiser, Detroit, defeated R. W. Clark and Gunnar George, Pontiac, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1.

Second Round

G. J. Jennings Jr. and G. M. Braudt, Chicago, defeated F. B. Broida and B. P. Friedman, Pittsburgh, 7—5, 6—1, 6—1.

C. M. Spencer and W. A. Schmitt, Louisville, defeated Cyrus Miller and L. J. Bottari, New York, 6—4, 6—8, 6—3, 6—8, 8—6.

G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, and Clay Mahoney, Los Angeles, defeated Louis Carson and Ephram Kaufman, Ypsilanti, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4.

T. S. Markey and D. L. Mitchell, Washington, defeated B. S. Estep and W. M. Appell, Dallas, 6—3, 2—6, 8—6, 7—5.

Milton Bielfield and R. F. Burkheiser, Detroit, won from Anthony Wagner and J. H. Wagner, Dearborn, by default.

A. P. Simonds, Louisville, and F. F. Royer, Dallas, defeated James Keenan and Murray Rae, Niagara Falls, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

J. G. Castle and Peckhoff defeated J. G. Goodnaught and Samuel Hendricks, Toledo, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Esther Challove and Constance O'Donovan defeated Helen Switoski, Pontiac, and Mrs. Virginia Duker, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—4.

Lydia Kayser and Verna Corcoran, Buffalo, defeated Geraldine Leitner, Toledo, and Marion Craig, Cleveland, 6—3, 6—4.

Irene David and Mrs. Andre Russell, Cleveland defeated Mary Mustalkis and Helen Schuman, Detroit, 14—12, 2—6, 6—2.

Mrs. Ruth Martinez and Frances Walker, Washington, defeated Anne Similuk and Helen Starek, Hamtranck, 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. Jean Artzberger, Pittsburgh, and Helen Germaine, New York, defeated Ona Wittersheim and L. M. Jones, Dearborn, 6—1, 6—0.

Flora Verbsky and E. J. Brown, Euclid, defeated Mathilda Jacobs and Minnie Helfand, New York, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round

Mrs. Virginia Duecker and Mrs. Ann Lindemann, St. Louis, defeated Esther Challove and Constance O'Donovan, Detroit, 8—6, 6—1.

Mrs. Ruth Martinez and Frances Walker, Washington, defeated Mrs. Jean Artzberger and Helen Germaine, N. Y., 6—3, 6—3.

Mary Z. McHale and Charlotte McQuiston, Dallas, defeated Flora Verbsky and E. J. Brown, Euclid, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES ATHLETES WIN

PRETORIA, S. Af., Aug. 20 (AP)—America's touring track and field team again overwhelmed its opposition yesterday, winning a triangular meet contested before a crowd of 5000.

B. E. Berlinger of the University of Pennsylvania and James E. Hatfield of Indiana University led the parade of the Americans, each winning two events. Berlinger set a new South African record of 193ft. ½in. in winning the javelin throw and tossed the shot 47ft. 9¼in.

Hatfield won both the hurdle events, taking the 220-yard low hurdles 25.4s and the 120-yard high hurdles in 15.2s.

Walter Marty of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, just missed his double when he placed second to Evans of Transvaal, in the running broad jump. Evans's best jump was 23ft. 9¾in. The Olympic Club representative was forced to do 6ft. 5½in. before winning the high jump from Englebrecht of Transvaal.

Vic Williams of the Los Angeles Athletic Club won the 220-yard dash in 22.2s. Frank Crowley of the New York Athletic Club was the only invader to finish below second place. He could do no better than fourth in the mile run, won by Grant of Transvaal, with Jacobs of the same team second and Thompson of Northern University third. Grant's time was 4m. 26.2s.

Eddie Genung of the Washington A. C., Seattle, won the half mile in 1m. 56.8s., defeating Meyer of Northern University, and Jones of Transvaal.

Giants Again Take Second From Cubs

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	75	43	.636
New York	64	50	.561
Chicago	66	52	.559
Brooklyn	61	59	.508
Boston	55	59	.482
Pittsburgh	55	60	.478
Philadelphia	49	70	.412
Cincinnati	43	75	.364

RESULTS AUG. 19

New York 6, Cincinnati 5.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 1.
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 4.
Pittsburgh at Boston (postponed).

New York again changed places with Chicago in the National League race on Wednesday. The Giants took possession of second position in the standing by winning from the Cincinnati Reds, 6 to 5. Chicago played a double-header with Brooklyn, won the first game, 4 to 1, and lost the second, 5 to 3. Philadelphia defeated St. Louis in the first contest, 3 to 2, but the champions came back to win the second game, 8 to 4. The Pittsburgh-Boston game was postponed because of rain.

Going into the last of the ninth, the Giants were trailing by one run, with Red Lucas, star right-hander, pitching steady ball for the Reds. The McGrawmen filled the bases with no one out and then Bill Terry hit a grounder to Tony Cuccinello. The Cincinnati second baseman fielded the ball perfectly, but threw wild to the plate and two runs scored for the Giants. The Reds batted John Berly out of the box in the second with a four-run rally. Parmalee relieved Berly, and later Mooney, young recruit, replaced Parmalee. Mooney was given credit for the victory. Bill Terry for the winners and Ed Roush for the losers, hit home runs.

Jakie May pitched the Cubs to victory over the Robins in the first game. Cy Moore, right-hander, opposed him in the box. May was touched for seven hits during the nine innings, but delivered tight ball in the pinches. Moore limited the Cubs to five safeties, but was not effective with men on base. Home runs by Kiki Cuyler and Vince Barton for the Cubs, featured the hitting. Dazzy Vance put the Robins in the victory column in the second game, keeping 10 Chicago hits well scattered. His team mates made only seven hits off Guy Bush, but produced them when they meant runs. All hits made in this contest were singles.

The Cardinals scored two runs in the first inning of their first game with the Phillies, but after that could do nothing. Ray Benge, who pitched for the winners, settled down from the second inning on and delivered shutout ball. Don Hurst led Philadelphia's attack with a single, double and triple. He drove in two of his team's runs and scored the other himself. Virgil Davis also made three hits. Bill Hallahan checked the Phillies in the second engagement. The veteran left-hander kept his hits scattered and was never threatened. Charlie Gelbert hit two doubles and a single for the Cards, while Frankie Frisch had three singles. Taitt hit a home run for the Phillies.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	—6	10	1
Cincinnati	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5	8	3

Batteries—Berly, Parmalee, Mooney and Hogan; Lucas and Suleforth. Winning pitcher—Mooney. Umpires—Rigler, Pfirman and Scott. Time—1h. 55m.

AT BROOKLYN
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4	5	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	7	2

Batteries—May and Hartnett; Moore and Lombardi. Umpires—Klem, Donnelly and Stark. Time—1h. 35m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	x	—5	7	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3	10	2

Batteries—Vance and Lopez; Bush and Hemsley. Umpires—Stark, Donnelly and Klem. Time—2h. 3m.

AT PHILADELPHIA
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	x	—3	12	1
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	8	0

Batteries—Benge and Davis; Haines, Lindsey and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Haines. Umpires—Magerkurth, McGrew and Reardon. Time—1h. 51m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—	8	13	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0—	4	6	3

Batteries—Hallahan and Mancuso, Wilson; Watt, Benge and Davis. Losing pitcher—Watt. Umpires—McGrew, Reardon and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 42m.

CHAPMAN PITCHES NO-HIT GAME

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 20 (AP)—Edwin Chapman, Greensboro right-hander, pitched no-hit ball last night to enable his team to defeat Henderson, 2 to 0, in a Piedmont League game. Six men, however, reached first by the pass route.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BUYS UMPIRE

WICHITA FALLS, Kan., Aug. 20 (AP)—The sale of Umpire George Barr to the National League was announced yesterday by President J. Alvin Gardner of the Texas League.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 58

WILLIS G. HUDLIN
Cleveland Indians, American League

First played professional baseball with the Waco club of the Texas League in 1926. Born in Wagoner, Okla., May 23, 1906. Six feet in height and weighs about 190 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. His record:

	Position	Games	Won	Lost
*1926—Waco, Texas League	P	32	16	11
1926—Cleveland, American League	P	8	1	3
1927—Cleveland, American League	P	43	18	13
1928—Cleveland, American League	P	42	14	14
1929—Cleveland, American League	P	40	17	15
1930—Cleveland, American League	P	37	13	16

*Sold to Cleveland for reported price of $25,000.

AMERICANS WIN FOUR MATCHES

Britons Score Only Once When Rain Interferes in Women's Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 20—International day, the third day of the United States women's jubilee lawn tennis championships, was only half completed yesterday, due to a series of downpours which first interrupted and then terminated play before the doubles even could be started. So the referee, Franklin M. Devitt, decided to devote this afternoon to the balance of the third round of the singles and the second round of the doubles, pushing the tournament over one day into next week.

The American contingent was for the most part victorious in the five matches completed, with Dorothy Weisel, the young Californian, furnishing the chief sensation of the day by her straight-set victory over Dorothy Round, No. 3 of the British seeded players, scored at 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. just managed to sandwich her match between the showers, beginning after a delay of an hour due to the first rain, and ending her battle against Joan C. Ridley with only seconds to spare before the second storm flooded the courts. The score was 6—3, 6—0, and the match lasted 33 minutes, 19 of which were devoted to the first set.

One British Victor

The only British winner yesterday was Mrs. E. Fearnley-Whittingstall, who had little trouble in defeating Alice C. Francis, who had profited by the default of Marjorie A. Morrill on the day before. The score of this match was 6—1, 6—3, and was played on the outside courts, before the first shower.

Helen M. Jacobs had a comparatively easy task to defeat Virginia E. Hilleary in the first match of the day, the only one between two Americans. Miss Hilleary played good tennis, but the fiery play of the Californian forced her into many errors, though her sharpshooting was far superior to that of Miss Jacobs, as the count of placements, 16 to 9, showed. But the latter made few errors, and led all the way to win at 6—3, 6—3.

Two of the matches, one finished and the other incomplete, were the real battles of the day. In the first, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, after having an easy task to take a love set from Mrs. J. P. Pittman, the British player, suddenly found her a dangerous opponent and, after leading at 5—3, and 40—30, within a point of victory, and again at love-40 in the next game, with three chances to win, was halted, first by vigorous play by Mrs. Pittman, and soon afterward by rain, with the score at deuce. When they resumed, an hour and a quarter later, Mrs. Harper had four more chances to win on the next point, but finally dropped the tenth game, and the two following, to lose the set. But Mrs. Harper used her chops with great effect in the final set on the sodden courts, and ran out the set and match at 6—0, 5—7, 6—1.

Match Is Halted

The second, begun after the first rain, found Mrs John B. Jessup opposing Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd-Barron, and the first set proved another battling session, with first one and then the other gaining the advantage game. Finally Mrs. Jessup broke through to win at 8—6, but the effort proved too great, and she lost the second set without taking a single game. Then while having the customary rest, the second deluge made the courts a swamp, ending all play.

This match will open the play this afternoon, and on its completion Sarah H. Palfrey will encounter Phylis E. Mudford, and later Betty Nuthall will encounter Josephine N. Cruickshank. The balance of the day will bring most of the stars to the stadium courts in doubles with the entire second round scheduled.

The skillful chopping for which Howard O. Kinsey is the chief coach among the Pacific coast girls, was responsible for the victory of Miss Weisel against the young British star. Miss Round led at 3—1 in each set, only to be driven to defensive play by the chops of Miss Weisel, who ran out the sets with precision, 6—4, 6—3. The summaries:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
Third Round

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., San Francisco, defeated Joan C. Ridley, England, 6—3, 6—0.

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., defeated Dorothy Round, England, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Mrs. J. P. Pittman, England, 6—0, 5—7, 6—1.

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Virginia E. Hilleary, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. E. Fearnley-Whittingstall, England, defeated Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., against Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, England, 8—6, 6—8, unfinished.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	26	20	.565
Oakland	26	20	.565
Los Angeles	25	21	.543
Portland	25	21	.543
Hollywood	23	23	.511
Seattle	22	23	.489
Sacramento	22	23	.489
Missions	16	29	.356

RESULTS AUG. 19

Portland 13, Los Angeles 1.
Sacramento 5, Missions 2.
Hollywood 4, Oakland 1.
Seattle 5, San Francisco 0.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

LAST 2 WEEKS—CLOSES AUG. 29
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
THE
GREEN PASTURES
Mansfield Thurs., W. 47th. Evgs. 8:30. $1 to $3. Pop. Mats. 2:30 Wed. and Sat. $1 to $2.50.

KATHARINE CORNELL
in The Barretts of Wimpole St.
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Empire Th., Bway at 40 St. Mats. Wed., Sat. Hrs. 2:40

Popularity Increased By Recent Model Yacht Races

United States Boat, Bostonia IV, Proved a Disappointment Until the Last Day—General Competition Is Keener

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOSPORT, Eng.—The international model yacht racing here Aug. 1, 3 and 4, when Britain's fastest miniature craft, Hermione, successfully defended the cup against a determined challenge from America's Bostonia IV, showed how thoroughly this popular pastime has become established in various countries. Some very fine sailing was witnessed on a spacious lake especially constructed for model yachting, and the final points were England 114, America 99, Belgium 92, and France 55.

It was seen from the start of the match that competition would be very keen between the British and American boats, but to the disappointment of the large crowd Mr. John Black, owner and builder of the United States boat, did not gybe sufficiently well in a capricious wind and kept fetching the lee shore of the lake. In consequence he lost many valuable points on the first day.

Belgian Boat Did Well

The Belgian boat, Hortensia IV, owned and built by M. de Wachter, Antwerp, did well and kept ahead of both America and France on the first day's sailing. Two British Dominions sent entries: South Africa sent Miss South Africa from the Durban Model Yacht Club, and Canada sent across Miss Vancouver from the Vancouver Model Yacht Association. Both these yachts sailed fairly well, the South African getting the better of the races by good windward sailing.

Hermione, the British representative (built by Mr. Thomas Willey of the Six-Meter Model Yacht Club, and selected from 33 potential defenders), proved a good weather craft for the squalls on the second day's racing and eventually established a long lead over her opponents, being 12 ahead of Belgium and 24 ahead of America at the close of the second day, a position which occasioned a good deal of surprise among the model yacht experts, as it was agreed on all sides among the designers that the American challenger was the most graceful model of the four racers and certainly had the finest lines.

Bostonia IV Features

The third and last day's racing provided intense excitement. From the beginning it was evident that "Bostonia IV" was sailing better and that her skipper had at last mastered the conditions by patient study. So well had he done so, indeed, that his yacht actually won 25 out of a possible 30 points in the morning's racing. Some of the best racing was seen during the final hours of the match. The American challenger was handled superbly and gradually reduced "Hermione's" long lead.

Then, by a capricious stroke the Belgian yacht began to lose to the British craft and these losses decided the destiny of the cup for another year. Mr. Black trimmed his boat and she sailed down the middle of the lake as if she were following a line; but it was too late. During the final boards the wind changed again and twice he found himself on the lee side of the lake in almost a flat calm and what wind there was left just managed to give "Hermione" a push over the line to win her final points. It was great racing, quite the finest ever seen in these international contests since their inception nine years ago.

During the last day's sailing the American challenger had scored 45 out of a possible 60 points—a considerable achievement.

Clear Skies Favor Yachts in Last Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., Aug. 20—Clear skies and a following breeze favored the New York Yacht Club fleet of some score and a half of yachts in the last run of their annual cruise from the head of Buzzards Bay to Newport, R. I. The yachtsmen will compete for cups offered by Rear Commodore W. A. W. Stewart.

The boats started in their respective classes from opposite Wing's Neck and by 10 o'clock all hands were standing down the bay under spinnakers for the first turn at Hen and Chickens Lightship, 20 miles to leeward, and from that floating beacon it was a 16½ miles to the finish at Breton Reef Lightship.

The fleet came into the bay from Marblehead late yesterday afternoon after a rather uneventful run. Most of the distance was covered at the end of strong towlines on the part of the racers. An attempt was made to start racing in Massachusetts Bay, but the wind failed and the race committee ordered all hands to proceed at once to the eastern entrance of the Cape Cod Canal. It took about three hours to get the entire fleet through this six-mile ditch so that at sunset all hands were clustered at Pataumet where the night was spent.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO PROFIT

CLEVELAND, Aug. 20—The report of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, including Hocking Valley, for the seven months ended July 31 shows net earnings of $14,749,982 after taxes, charges and sinking fund appropriations, equal, after allowing for seven months' dividend requirements on the 6½ per cent preferred, to $1.69 a share (par $25) on 7,651,381 shares of common, compared with $17,515,771, or $2.29 a share on 7,649,020 common shares, in the first seven months of 1930

AUTO-GRAPHS

Power From Vegetables

POSSIBILITIES of producing fuel for internal combustion engines from grain and sugar alcohol, similar to the "motor alcohol" now used in Brazil, are being investigated by the Argentine Government, the United Press says. If a practical, inexpensive method of distillation can be found, grain alcohol may soon supplant gasoline as fuel for the modern motorized wheat, corn or cattle farm.

Brazil today is producing power alcohol at a cost of about 6 cents a gallon from sugar cane, and the fuel is being sold by automobile filling stations in various parts of that country. Officials estimate that Argentina can produce a similar fuel from corn, which contains 78 per cent alcohol, at a cost of about 8 cents a gallon. Also, the corn stocks and cob contain 35 to 38 per cent alcohol and could be used for cattle feed after the liquid was obtained from them.

Discussing the possibilities of this type of fuel, Mr. J. C. Whiteman, inventor, declared that power alcohol can be produced from any vegetable. However, he explained, power alcohol of 90 per cent volume contains 87½ parts of alcohol and 12½ parts of water, and because of the latter content, it has not been possible previously to put it on the market as a fuel.

Mr. Whiteman is endeavoring to interest the Government in a carburetor, his own invention, which he claims will use power alcohol for fuel purposes despite its water content.

* * *

Is There No Limit?

Florida has raised its gasoline tax to 7 cents, the highest state tax in the country. It is matched only by a single county in Tennessee. Arkansas, Georgia, North and South Carolina impose 6-cent taxes.

In 1918 only three states levied gasoline taxes, Colorado, North Dakota and Oregon. Two years later, 13 states had adopted the practice and today every state in the country has a gasoline tax of at least 2 cents. Ten impose 5-cent taxes and 18 have reached 4 cents.

The tendency has been toward higher gas taxes all along the line. Receipts from the tax in 1930 were $494,683,410. Ohio with a tax of 4 cents collected the highest receipts: $37,081,451. Even in states where gas taxes have not been raised, revenues have steadily increased due to the heavier consumption of gasoline.

* * *

Oakland Plans Advertising Boom

The Oakland Motor Car Company will spend $500,000 in eight weeks of advertising beginning Aug. 21, it is announced at the factory in Pontiac, Mich. "We intend to stress the exceptional values of the Oakland and Pontiac cars," Mr. W. A. Blees, vice-president in charge of sales declared. Newspapers will carry the bulk of the advertising. Oakland Motors has been well intrenched in third position in automobile production for several months.

* * *

Make Way for Raindrop Car

A rattle of wheels, a cloud of dust, a brisk "whoa!" and presumably, all the Dads of today within earshot could be counted on to gaze wistfully out of the window. Well do they remember the rolling gait of Old Dobbin and the cheery rumble of the wagon wheels. And even though progress demands the whirring motor, which has resulted in an almost endless search by motorists for isolated highways, Dad oftentimes stretches out in the "comfy" chair before the fireplace to dream of the days when Woodville, 30 miles over the hills, and back, was an all-day, dusty trip.

Yet, the difference between the buggy that Dad knew and the motorcar that his son drives is no greater than will be the distinction between the present-day vehicle and the motorcar of 5 to 10 years hence, perhaps less, according to Mr. J. Ledwinka, chief engineer of the Budd Body Company.

All the knowledge that engineers possess today, if tossed at the public at once, would place a car on the market which the public would call a "freak," Mr. Ledwinka declared. So—the market must wait until gradually the public is educated to accept the "freak" which, when finally received, will be considered a smart, every-one-must-have-one model.

The rain-drop, large and oval at one end, dwindling to a point at the rear, is the model for the next car design, Mr. Ledwinka states. A shark presents the same likeness. So—in years hence, if the Dads of tomorrow gaze out of the window wistfully, it will be because one of the surviving 1930 relics is rolling by at a mere 40 miles an hour.

Presumably, the anticipated reduction in body air resistance will evolve speeds which will necessitate some contrivance to enable motorists to see the landscape. In brief, the motor conversation of the future may sound like this: Driver—"Ah, what a beautiful view ahead!" Motorist, looking out rear window—"Ah, it certainly was!"

* * *

45 Mile Limit For California

California's new motor vehicle act, effective Aug. 14, provides a speed limit of 45 miles an hour, in addition to other important regulations which the motorists are asked to remember. For instance, it is now unlawful to drive so slow as to retard the smooth flow of traffic or to crowd so many persons into the front seat that the driver's view is obstructed.

No vehicle which is mechanically unsafe is permitted to be operated on the highways and officers are given the right to stop any vehicle and examine it. Pedestrians have the right of way at crosswalks. It is now legal to pass on the right a vehicle moving in the same direction in city streets where there are two or more parallel traffic lanes for vehicular flow in each direction.

Lastly, the minimum age for issuance of an operator's license has been raised from 14 to 16 years with provision for the licensing of minors by special application of parent or guardian.

Students Urge Colleges to Ban Future Wars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 20—The recommendation that American universities go on record in a refusal to sanction or support any future war was overwhelmingly indorsed by summer students at Northwestern University in reply to a recent questionnaire.

Answers revealed that this desire is more deeply rooted in the students than in their professors, whose opinions were more divided. The students voted 44 to 9 on the resolution; the faculty 17 to 17.

Faculty members expressed themselves as more willing to fight in a defensive war than did the students. Twenty-five students said they could not conscientiously do so, 14 said they could; 19 of the faculty said they could conscientiously do so, 16 said they could not.

Faculty and students, however, agreed in favoring an immediate entrance of the United States into the League of Nations, and also "a substantial reduction in United States armaments even if the United States, in taking the initiative, were compelled to make proportionately greater reductions."

The balance of opinion of both groups also leaned to the abandonment of armed intervention to protect the lives and property of American citizens in favor of pacific means.

4-H MEMBERS TAKE COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—More than 700 boys and girls, representing a 26,000 4-H Club membership in North Carolina, were in Raleigh for the annual short course given at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, under the direction of Mr. L. R. Harrill, state leader. Four hundred girls, in green and white uniforms, and 300 boys gathered for vespers, held on the athletic field, the opening night.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EARN extra money selling "exclusive" box Christmas cards, also taking orders for personal engraved; generous commission. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Completely furnished 6-room, 3-bath apartment on Beacon St., overlooking river for rent. N-83, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HARRIS TWEED—High class handwoven sports material and aristocrat of tweed for golf & outdoor wear direct from makers; suit lengths by mail postage paid; samples free. JAMES ST. TWEED DEPOT, 236 Stornoway, Scotland.

GARAGES

When in BOSTON

park your car at Motor Car Garage, 338 Newbury Street, near Massachusetts Avenue. Special weekly rates. Every kind of service. Experienced drivers furnished.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

REAL ESTATE

Joe Brown REALTORS Ed M. White
Medford, Ore., in the heart of the Rogue River Valley
"This is a great country."

FOR SALE—Modern high class 3-family apartment building; near Principia School, St. Louis, Mo.; reasonable terms. F. J. DeCAMP, 408 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA—Mrs. Edna Montgomery, with Parker & Gamble, Ltd., Realtors, offers lovely Pasadena home, new, 9 rooms, $25,000, in exchange for home near New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GRADUATE mining engineer, with 5 years' experience in all departments of the steel partition industry, desires opportunity to develop or expand building products department for large steel corporation. Box R-146, 1499 Union Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE
17 FOREST STREET
"Each Apartment a Home"

To quiet and respectable people only, we offer these 2-3-4-room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call FOR ter 3666.

APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, $40 up. Office, 454 Huntington Ave., Boston.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4- 5- and 6-room apartments including sun parlors, all modern improvements, rent reasonable. Inquire 150 No. Munn Ave.

IN NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—6-room upper apartment, 2 porches, steam heat; convenient location; reasonable garage accommodations nearby; rent $75 per month. Call Newton North 5305-M.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 93th—Beautiful unfurnished apartments, 1 to 3 rooms, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

VERY desirable modern unfurnished apartment, 3½ rooms, old colonial house, wood-burning fireplace, cedar closet, incinerator, electric refrigeration; 2 blocks N. Y. C. station, 1 hour to Grand Central. OSCAR BERGMARK, 4 Virginia Place, Pleasantville 337.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

WUNNEGIN
PRIVATE home for retarded children; individual training, experienced care; playground. Write for circular. MISSES MARIE and DOROTHEA ROWELL, Rickville, L. I., N. Y.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION
Tel. Endicott 9620 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE—Housework, exchange for 3 rooms, gas, electric free; Saturday-Sunday afternoon off. Call morning, Windsor 9853 (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

HOUSES TO LET

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Comfortable furnished home, 8 rooms, breakfast nook, bath, garage, piano; near station, schools; reasonable rent. WESTCHESTER INFORMATION BUREAU, 100 East 42nd St., N. Y. C. Tel. Lexington 2-6588.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—For rent, large house and grounds, all improvements; high elevation, beautiful fruit and shade trees; near schools, churches and stores. OWNER, 906 Post Road. Phone Scarsdale 19.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANTED—Part load of furniture, 3 and 4 loads from New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington or en route Sept. 2 or 3. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY — Practitioner's office, afternoon and evening, 11 West 42nd St., Suite 1900. Tel. Chickering 4-8358. Call after 5 p. m.

PAYING GUESTS

Forest Grove Arms

71 Grove Street, Stamford, Conn. Refined home, airy rooms, comfortable beds, excellent meals. Luncheon, Dinner. Weekly rates $18.00 up. Phone 39021—Stamford.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Out-of-door dining room; sleeping porches. Tennis, bathing, etc. Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

SUNSHINE COTTAGE, Lake Placid, N. Y.—Excellent table; loving service; restful, refined; day, week, permanent. MRS. FRED J. SEE.

THE GLADE

A modern home for rest and study, open all year; particulars sent on request. P. O. address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

PIANOS

Mathushek—"Known for Tone"
One of the world's famous Pianos. Our Early American Spinet-Grands will interest lovers of the beautiful. Bargains in Used Grands and Uprights. We rent Small MATHUSHEK—14 East 39 St., New York *(Near Fifth Avenue)*

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—Beautiful stone residence on over an acre of grounds in the exclusive Rye countryside; sunken living room, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, servants', play rooms; rental $6000; sale $85,000.

SUZANNE GEDNEY
19 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y. Tel. Rye 671

IF you want to buy or rent home, transportation at your service by appointment. Lib. 7191. Brookline, Newton, Lexington, Roxbury.

IN lower Westchester County, attractive 6-room cottage, modern, all conveniences, built in garage; good neighbors; good commuting; very reasonable for quick sale; small cash payment. E. R. HUGHES, 97 Woodland Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel Hamilton 4546.

MELROSE HOME

6 ROOMS and bath, fireplace, steam heat, gumwood finish, exceptionally well built, good location, garage; only $500 cash. MRS. A. L. LITTLEFIELD, Melrose 0268. (Mass.).

STORE SPECIALIST
NEW YORK CITY LOCATIONS
STORES FOR EVERY NEED
C. C. I. LAMBERT, Real Estate
254 5th Ave., N. Y. Ashland 4-6388

WOULD like to help you locate a lovely home, with all modern conveniences, in a nice neighborhood, near transportation and best school at Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Hillcrest 4017-M.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ROCKVILLE CENTER, Long Island, N. Y.—Comfortable room, excellent board, for a short time or permanent. 27 Williams St.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, 1125 Commonwealth Ave. (near Brighton Ave.)—One room, alcove; two rooms, large reception hall; $40 to $55 month.

A SUMMER RESIDENCE, $10-$20 Weekly
New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortable, well furnished, light, airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, roof garden, garage, beautiful view New York Harbor; four minutes Wall St.; homelike meals. Transients, $3 per day, upward
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont & Hicks Sts., Brklyn. Main 4-5500

EXCEPTIONALLY light, large, front room, beautifully furnished, mirrored closets, water, connecting bath; 12th floor. 515 West 110th, New York City.

N. Y. C., 331 West 101st—High-class furnished rooms, piano, lavatory; also one three-room apartment. Telephone Academy 2-2913.

OLD DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at the Asa Stebbins homestead; large, airy rooms, comfortable beds, restful atmosphere, verandas, antiques. Tel. Greenfield 687.

ROOMS WANTED

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Young woman employed, private family; quiet locality. M. S., 535 Orange St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, long experience, best references, wishes position, city, country. ARTHUR, 215 East 67th, N. Y. C. Rhinelander 4-7923.

POSITION wanted taking care of young man, child or group. ALBION R. FOSDICK, 88-89 Elderts Lane, Woodhaven, L. I. Tel. Mich. 2-0877.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BABY'S nurse seeks position, with Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box R-20, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED woman desires position as manager of college dormitory, cafeteria or restaurant; graduate dietitian. BESSIE H. JOYNER, Arkville, N. Y.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, Long Island, N. Y.—Woman seeking position as housekeeper with small family; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. C. BECK, 308 Princeton Rd. Telephone R.V.C. 5469.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 640 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; attractively furnished; one block subway, buses. Schuyler 4-5043 mornings until 11.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

DODGE PLYMOUTH
DEPENDABLE USED CARS
The Blue Ribbon Garage, Inc.
STAMFORD BRIDGEPORT GREENWICH WATERBURY NORWALK NEW HAVEN
283 FAIRFIELD AVE. Phone 4-5181

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED
SHAGMOOR TOPCOATS
The attractive fabrics from which Shagmoor Topcoats are made cannot be had in any other topcoat. Prices this season are lower than they have ever been.
Exclusive with Meigs in Bridgeport!

GOODYEAR *Means Good Wear*
The Blue Ribbon Tire Service
Incorporated
JOHN STREET at PARK AVENUE

The Davis & Hawley Co.
Founded 1838
JEWELERS
Diamonds *English Silver* *China*
Main Street at John

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

SPECIAL
for the month of August
Raccoon Coats $195
THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
985 MAIN STREET

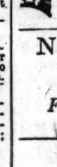
HOWLAND'S
August Furniture Sale
offering finer quality at new low sale-prices
FOURTH FLOOR

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

GREENWICH

The Putnam Trust Co.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 3000

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800—1801



Greenwich, Conn.
Real Estate
Furnished and Unfurnished
Season or year.
Geo. R. Bonner
Edith Walbridge Bonner
101 Maher Ave. Tel. 2918

Newton Decorative Co.
109 Greenwich Avenue
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT
Furniture of Individuality
Interior Decorators

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone 2-3619
139 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

Arthur C. Gilman, *Jeweler*
WATCHES—ELECTRIC CLOCKS
JEWELRY
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
2 STATE ST. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

ISAAC A. ALLEN & SON, Inc.
ARCHITECTS
MAJ. EARL CHAS. POPP
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
200 FARMINGTON AVE., HARTFORD

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
Judd Building 75 Pearl St.
Phone 2-9832

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1128 MAIN

PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE
Is Essential Protection for the Owner of Property
Cost is nominal. Let us tell you about it.
DENNISTON & SON
WEST HARTFORD, CONN. 4-3542

THE SCANDIA MARKET COMPANY
Meats and Groceries
680 PARK STREET Phone 2-0488

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

Useful
Attractive—Serviceable
LEATHER GOODS
To Meet Your Every Need
H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1813 68 Church Street

BOOKS
—for the Summer Vacation
—Gifts for the Traveler
—from our Lending Library
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

HAAS & SONS
2404 MAIN STREET Phone 2-0292
RUG CLEANING
Domestic and Oriental
Furniture Moth-Proofed and Guaranteed for 3 years

THE LAUREL CAFETERIA
Opposite the Allyn Theater
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Home Cooking

THE LAURELETTE in STEIGER'S
CHILDREN'S DRESSES
1 to 6 years . . . Summer Dresses (Value $1.50 to $1.95)
Now $1.00
EGAN SHOP
83 ALLYN STREET

HANAN SHOES
for Men and Women
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
It will help you to keep your financial affairs in order.
—A joint account to regulate household expenses.
—A savings account for surplus income.
—A safety deposit box to protect your valuables, important papers, securities, etc.
The HOME NATIONAL BANK
18 COLONY STREET At the Clock

KEEP COOL!
Palm Beach Suits
for Hot Days
$15.00
Linen Knickers—Golf Hose
Besse Boynton Store

A Complete Laundry Service
Laundering and Dry Cleaning
BIRCHE'S CITY LAUNDRY
COLONY STREET

ECONOMY BEDDING COMPANY
for
Quality Merchandise
60 WEST MAIN STREET

Fresh Fruit Pastry
All during the fruit season, this old grocery store features delicious, home-baked blueberry, peach and apple tarts and kuchens, in flaky, crisp crusts. Try some!
H. C. BIBEAU, 17 Colony St.

Winthrop Beauty Parlor
WINTHROP HOTEL
Tel. 2708 Colony Street

FALL STYLES
in
Enna Jettick Shoes
for Women—Now on Display
5 and 6 dollars
BESSE BOYNTON STORE

Furs—Wearing Apparel
for Women and Misses
The CHERNIACK CO.

Quality Flowers
Jos. A. Greenbacker
OLD COLONY ROAD Phone 724
Perfection Is Our Aim

The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

MIDDLETOWN

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

Rinso
MACK'S STORE
2 Main Street Phone 2796

Leonard Hemmings
TURNER STUDIO
Fine Portraits
Telephone 1664-W 413 Main Street

W. J. TREVITHICK
Groceries and Meats
600 MAIN ST. and SOUTH FARMS
Phones Both Stores

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

Keser's
FLOWER SHOP
170 Court St. Telephone 1513

KNOX FELTS

R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2215, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained from 1-4 daily except Saturdays and holidays.
Room 806, MALLEY BUILDING

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
The Black Satin Frock, $15
Relieved by a Touch of White Satin
—is a stimulant to the tired summer wardrobe.
WOMEN'S DRESSES
PETITE SHOP, Second Floor

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET, Corner ORANGE
This Week
Simmons Beautyrest Mattress
at the nationally advertised price of $39.50
Only $1 Down—Balance in Easy Payments

We carry the following products Nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Heinz 57 Varieties
Hellmann's Double Whipped Mayonnaise
REEK FREAN'S BISCUITS
Canada Dry Ginger Ale
Knox Sparkling Gelatine
Bon Ami, the Modern Cleaner
Squibb's Dental Cream

SHARTENBERG'S
Where Fashion and Thrift Meet

WALK-OVER SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET
MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES

Exide
THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY
AUTO ELECTRICAL SPECIALISTS
The Dawson-Fowler Co.
414 CROWN STREET at Howe Ph. 6-8758

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING AND WASHING
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationer
Current Books
Fine stationery Engraving
Circulating Library
827 CHAPEL ST. 5-9421

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

De ROTHSCHILD'S
French Cleaners and Dyers
Established 1897
70 Whitney Avenue 7-4744
47 High Street 6-3671

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"
Hat Remodeling
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
130 TEMPLE ST.

MONARCH LAUNDRY
Our New, Careful, Safe Way of Laundering Makes
"MONARCH WASHED CLOTHES WEAR LONGER"
155 DERBY AVENUE 5-2161

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD and PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1492 CHAPEL STREET

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coomb's
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel St.

NEWTON W. SANFORD
ADVERTISING
COMPLETE CAMPAIGNS, DIRECT MAIL, COPY, LAYOUTS, ENGRAVING, PRINTING, HOUSE ORGANS
1592 Chapel Street 6-6234

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

CLEARANCE
SALE CONTINUED

Men's Suits	$29.75 and $23.75
Shirts, color, broadcloth	1.35
Hose, silk, 3 for	1.00
Pajamas	1.55
Union Suits	.95
Bathing Suits	2.60
Neckwear	.95
Knickers	2.35
Sweaters	3.95
Flannel Trousers	5.00
Sport Coats	13.50
Panama Hats	5.00
Shoes, Johnsonian	4.95

You can be assured of value where quality is a tradition.
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 Church Street

NEW LONDON

MARY JANE NELSON
CORSET SHOPPE
15 UNION STREET Dial 4939

The Woman's Shoppe
Evening Gowns—Lingerie
238 STATE ST Telephone 9158

$5 ENNA JETTICK 6S
Shoes for Women
The People's Shoe Store
58 BANK STREET

NICHOLS and WOOD
Furniture Repairing and Refinishing
Painting, Decorating and Paper Hanging
Broad St. Ext., Waterford, Conn.
R. F. D. 2 Tel. 2-1220

Clarke's Beauty Parlors
Permanent Waving
Stampooing, Manicuring and Water Waving
15 UNION STREET Telephone 7458

HARPER METHOD
Care of the Hair Skin and Hands
LORETTA L. FREY
312 PLANT BUILDING Telephone 3302

NORWALK

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

Norwalk Agency, Inc.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
74 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

MADELEIN'S
Dresses, Special Sale, $1.50 to $25
TOWN AND COUNTRY WEAR
THEATRE BLDG. DARIEN, CONN.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 3201

TRISTRAM & HYATT
Leading Dry Goods Store
Ladies' dresses 2.95 to 9.75
NORWALK, CONN.

STAMFORD

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

Siegelbaums
STAMFORD, CONN.
205-211 ATLANTIC ST.
Specializing in Women's Apparel and Accessories

The French Shop
DRESSES, HATS and SPORTSWEAR
55 BEDFORD STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.

THE ELL SHOP, Inc.
Gowns, Millinery, Wraps
2853 ATLANTIC STREET Tel. 4-1221

Washington Market
PRIME MEATS, POULTRY GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
Tel. 4-3236 88 PACIFIC ST.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Enterprise 5000
Is the number to call if you live in any of Stamford's neighboring communities. We will pay the toll charges. This service will be appreciated by Summer residents, who find a truly metropolitan atmosphere at Miller's!
The C. O. Miller Co.
Stamford Telephone 3-3171

THE VICK REALTY COMPANY
Real Estate and Insurance
205 ATLANTIC STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.
Phones 4-2197 and 4-2198

78th Semi-Annual Clothing Sale
Best Values Offered in Many a Year
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

WINDSOR MARKET
R. E. WIER & SON
75 Main Street
FRESH DRESSED TURKEYS GEESE AND DUCKS
Tel. 3-3146

de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
Better Baked Products
36 BEDFORD ST. Tel. 4-2627
577 MAIN ST. Tel. 4-1600
271 MAIN ST. Tel. 4-2500

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

FRANCES TRAVIS
Gowns, Dresses, Sports Wear
GREATLY REDUCED
Closed Aug. 1-Sept. 15th
Tel. 3-1891 189 GREYROCK PLACE

STRATFORD

PRISCILLA
"On the Main Highway"
Luncheon, Dinner (and between times)
Home Cooking Tel. Strat. 188

WATERBURY

OUR AUGUST BLANKET SALE
NOW GOING ON
Presents the BEST VALUES in all grades of BLANKETS that we have been able to offer in several years past.
COME NOW AND BUY YOUR WINTER BLANKETS
And Save Liberally on Them
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

SQUIBB'S
DENTAL CREAM
Howland-Hughes Company
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

EATON'S
HIGHLAND VELLUM
JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 GRAND ST., WATERBURY, CONN.

DEAN
The Florist
68 CENTER ST. Phone 558

CAPE COD SHIRTS
of Fine Broadcloth, $1.75
The MILLER & PECK CO.
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

New Versions in Felts and Velvets
EMPRESS EUGENIE HATS $5.00
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK STREET WATERBURY, CONN.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS
FINE JEWELRY
SILVERWARE, PEWTER
W. E. PIERPONT
150 BANK STREET

NEW YORK

ALBANY

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 Broadway
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

HOWARD DEITZ
Distributor
Sav-U-Time Water Heater Control
Sheer Temperature Control
Electrical Wiring and Repairing
190 WHITEHALL ROAD Phone 4-6783

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Wall Paper—Draperies
175-179 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Sale of Summer Furnishings and Hats at
HOAG & TAYLOR'S
Maiden Lane and James Street

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-61 HUDSON AVE
Tydol—Colonial Gas
Agency De Soto, Plymouth Automobiles
Storage, Service, Exp. Mechanics

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

WARNER
The Logical Place to Buy Furs
8 COURT STREET
Style, Quality and Economy merge in this, the greatest selection of Blue Ribbon Coats. *Fine furs have never been more beautiful, never less expensive, than now.*

LOSEE
Cleaners and Pressers
Established Telephone and Free Delivery Service
Dial 4-1113 20 HENRY ST.

MASTEN *The Florist*
Dial 6-5211
GREENHOUSES ON
Floral Avenue and Main Street

The HARPER METHOD
Scientific Care of the Hair, Skin, Nails and Hands
Residential by Appointment
ELLEN POST PRICE 4-1714

O. W. SEARS & SON, Inc.
19 CLINTON STREET
Pittston Coal
DIAL 2-1480

Parlor City Shoe Co.
87 CHENANGO STREET
Quality Shoes . . . $5.00
FINAL CLEAN-UP

HAMPTON'S RESTAURANT
136 COURT STREET
Business Men's Lunch 35c
Dial 2-9634

The DAVERN SHOP
MRS. A. L. WHITE
Millinery and Novelties
62 CHENANGO ST. Dial 2-0386
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

MARTIN J. ECKERT
General Insurance
620 Security Mutual Bldg.
Dial 2-4735

Colonial and Esso Gasoline
GREGG TIRE CO.
3 STATIONS
Tire and Battery Service

BRONXVILLE

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

Duleto & Comstock, Inc.
Outfitters to Men and Boys
Dry Cleansing and Pressing
40 Palmer Ave. Phone 4070-4071

If it's electrical, we have it
THE CHAS. H. RYAN CO.
Plumbers, Heating, Tinning and Electrical Work
74 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3810
The House of the Shop on Wheels.

Miss Williams Shop
80 PONDFIELD ROAD Phone 3379
Cards—Candles—Books
Renting Library

Genungs Little Shoppe
100 PONDFIELD ROAD
Blankets, Negligees, Slippers
Hats, Dresses, etc.

D. STRUSS, Inc.
FANCY GROCERIES
DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651 56 Pondfield Road

Bronxville Garage Co., Inc.
Storage Garage — Supplies Filling Station
3 Kensington Road — Pondfield Road
Phone 3351-3352

EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACIST
Successor to Chambers Pharmacy
For Service and Quality
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Phones 1073—0459—3129

BUFFALO

Central DRY CLEANING CO.,
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults

Walk-Over
Shoes and Hosiery
504 Main Street
1406 Hertel Avenue
Telephones: Tupper 0705, Tupper 0706

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
306-307 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pantry Restaurant
807 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Luncheon 35c and 50c
Dinner 65c
Sunday Chicken Dinner, 75c
Also a la Carte

Reickert's Restaurant
45 COURT STREET
and
414 DELAWARE AVENUE

BISON PAINT, SPRAY *and* **ROOFING CO.**
Del 6838 155 Fowler Ave. Kenmore
General Painting and Roofing Contractors
Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Estimates Cheerfully Given

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

First Anniversary
SALE
Regular $10—$12.50
Now $6.85
All Summer Shoes—Many appropriate for Fall.
MATRIX BOOT SHOP
249 DELAWARE AVENUE

Mary Alma's Kitchen Cupboard
TEA ROOM and FOOD SHOP
425 Elmwood Ave. (upstairs)
Special Luncheon, 50 cents
Special Dinners, 65c—$1.00
Also a la carte
Closed all day Sunday

ELMIRA

Summer Fashions
for the
Smart Vacationist
The **GORTON COY.**
"Where Water Street Meets Main"

WRIGHT ELECTRIC COMPANY
Lighting Equipment—Appliances
Refrigeration—Radio
118 MAIN STREET ELMIRA, N. Y.

ISZARD'S
New
Furniture Department
Now Open
MAIN STREET—ELMIRA

When in ELMIRA *visit*
TEPPER BROTHERS
Elmira's Foremost Department Store
Quality Merchandise
Lower Prices!

FORT EDWARD

FRED A. DAVIS
GENERAL INSURANCE
Real Estate—Investment Bonds
Crane Building, Fort Edward, N. Y.

GLENS FALLS

Sleeveless Frocks
for warm August days—
smart things for vacation wear.
Prices greatly reduced.
F. W. WILEY
154 Glen St., Glens Falls, N. Y.
PHONE 606

MERKEL & GELMAN
GLENS FALLS
LAKE GEORGE WHITEHALL
TROY
Better Known as the
"Store of Cheerful Service"
Specializing on
Women's, Children's and Infants' Wear and Accessories
HIGH-GRADE MERCHANDISE AT POPULAR PRICES

ITHACA

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Domestic and Imported Foods
ATWATER'S
ITHACA, N. Y.

A diploma in her hand
. . . a Gruen on her wrist!
Rings, necklaces, bracelets, brooches, clips—real stones set in silver—for graduation.
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.

Westinghouse Radio—
the only way to test one is to hear it in your own home. Phone for a free demonstration.
TREMAN, KING & CO.

JAMESTOWN

GEER-DUNN CO.
Office Supplies and Stationery
SOCIAL or BUSINESS ENGRAVING
GREETING CARDS—GIFTS
18 WEST THIRD ST., opp. Samuels Hotel, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Abrahamson Bigelow Co.

"Jamestown's Big Department Store"
Hosiery
"Quality Goods at Lowest Prices"

NELSON'S STORE
of SPECIALTY SHOPS
Frigidaire
106-110 E. Second, Jamestown, N. Y.

The Marcus Company
216 MAIN STREET
Distinctive Misses' and Women's Apparel and Accessories
MODERATELY PRICED

Boerst & Bradley Inc.
JEWELERS
Ladies' and Gents' Bulova Watches
Installment Terms to Suit Each Need
Shea's-Theater Building
18 East 2nd Street Jamestown, N. Y.

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN (Continued)

Use Our Brake Service and we'll both get a good "Brake"

VISIT
PANAMA ROCK'S
One of America's Natural Wonders
Fourteen miles west of Jamestown.
Delicious Chicken Dinners Served

The A. D. SHARPE Co.
"Honest Value Merchandise"
Ready-to-Wear Cosmetics
SILKS HOSIERY
LINGERIE LINENS

MANLEY-HENDERSON-ILLINGWORTH, Inc.
INSURANCE plus SERVICE
330 Wellman Building Phone 3-880
West Third Street

BASSETT
Square Deal Jeweler
302 Main Street

KENMORE

Allen's Kenmore Boot Shop
SIMPLEX FLEXIES
for CHILDREN
TREADEASY SHOES for WOMEN
2870 DELAWARE AVE. Rl. 2084

VIOLA STEVENS
Hats—Frocks—Hosiery
Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Evenings
2828 Delaware Ave.

4 Landers Road De. 7945
Open Sesame Book Shop
Circulating Library
Books *Stationery*
Greeting Cards *School Supplies*

LARCHMONT

The Larchmont National Bank and Trust Company
Capital $200,000 Surplus and Profits $200,000
Larchmont's Business Centre Since 1901
Not too large to know you
Not too small to serve you
Boston Post Road Larchmont, N. Y.

Drive a
Plymouth or Chrysler
For Comfort and Performance
CHRYSLER MOTOR SALES and SERVICE
58 PALMER AVENUE
Telephone
For Service 2003—Larchmont—1331 for Sales

Long Island

ELMHURST

SEACREST LAUNDRY INC.
ELMHURST L.I. NEwtown 9-0000
"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"
Tel. Hav. 4-3487 for prompt delivery

E. VON ESSEN
CANDY—LUNCHEONETTE—SODA
Your patronage will be appreciated at any of our stores.
97-05 37th Ave., near Junction
94-05 37th Ave., Jackson Hgts.
"THE PLAZA," Corona Ave., Elmhurst

MORRISON & SCHACK
Headquarters for Everything Electrical
Fans—Vacuums—Clocks—Radios
NORGE REFRIGERATOR
Radio Repairs and Battery Service
92-02 CORONA AVE. NEWTOWN 9-3190

FAR ROCKAWAY

Harrison Studios, Inc.
"PHOTOGRAPHY OF THE FINEST"
Frames and Framing
1057 Central Avenue
Telephone Far Rockaway 7-2325

S O S
Gas and Service Station
Cor. Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church.
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-8179

"BLUE COAL"
THE STANDARD ANTHRACITE
ALSO FUEL OIL
For sale by
Local Coal & Supply Company, Inc.
Division of Sunrise Coal Co., Inc.
NEW HAVEN AVENUE
Tel. Far Rockaway 4946, 0028

FAR ROCKAWAY—Cedarhurst

TEL. CEDARHURST 2183
EDNA SHELBY
Little Luncheons at Fifty Cents
Sunday Dinners at One Dollar
Home Made Candy 80c per lb. — Ice Cream 80c per qt.
CENTRAL AVE., *Opp. Central Theatre*

Tel. Cedarhurst 1488
JULIUS S. WESTON
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Estimates furnished on all buildings
Agent for Sundstrand Oil Burner
477 CENTRAL AVENUE

Tel. Ced. 0291 EMMONS MOSER
Westminster Radio Sales and Service
MAJESTIC RADIO
ALL MAKES REPAIRED
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY—Lawrence

TEL. CEDARHURST 6058
MRS. J. HIRSCH, Prop.
FRENCH CLEANING and DYEING
Altering and Repairing Dresses and Shirts a Specialty
Work Called for and Delivered
389 CENTRAL AVENUE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY—Rockaway Park

Bell Harbor 5-0088
Westrich's
Restaurant and Delicatessen
194 Beach 116th Street

FAR ROCKAWAY—Woodmere

Sandwiches and Beverages
Par Excellence
at
DICK'S DELICATESSEN
Broadway and Irving Place

KATZ BROS., Props.
Tailors and Furriers
for Men and Women
DRY CLEANING AND DYEING
6 IRVING PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY
Tel. Cedarhurst 3286

FLORAL PARK—Queens Village

Telephone, Missouri 2985
Jack's Clothes Shop
Men's and Boys' Clothing
Boys' Outfitters — 216-18 JAMAICA AVE.
Tuxedos to Hire — QUEENS VILLAGE
Suits Made to Order — N. Y.

Phone Hollis 0070
QUEENS-BELLAIRE
Fruit and Vegetable Market
A. CREO
212th Street Corner Jamaica Ave., BELLAIRE, QUEENS

FLUSHING

KINGS COURT RESTAURANT
CHARNLEY L. MURRAY, Proprietor
154-16 Northern Boulevard
154-11 Roosevelt Avenue
At One Hundred Fifty-Fifth Street
FLUSHING, Long Island
Daily Dinner $1 Luncheon 65 Cents
Sunday Dinner $1.25, a la carte
Dinner-Dances, Banquets, Card Parties or Receptions may be arranged.
Independence 3-2813

Cadillac—La Salle
Supplies, Parts and Repairs
Cadillac—La Salle Corporation
FLUSHING, N. Y.

Gambo's Pet Shop
132-06 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-2502

Phone Flushing 9-4843, 4957
JAY'S—Cut Price
Groceries, Dairy Products and Fresh Fruits
Free Delivery
We carry a most complete line of fancy groceries, including Monarch products.

SCHULZE'S BAKERY
Known for the best coffee cake in town. All kinds of fresh fruit cakes and pies. Orders taken for birthday and wedding cake. All goods made with butter—no lard used.
70 150TH STREET Independence 3-2103
OPPOSITE MURRAY HILL STATION

FOREST HILLS

TYRRELL
REAL ESTATE APARTMENTS
INSURANCE
71-30 AUSTIN STREET Boul. 8-7030
Tel. Boul. 8-2562

Forest Hills Hardware Co. INC.

KVP PROPER PAPERS *for* FOOD PROTECTION
7132 Austin Street

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE
at
LORENZE GOWN SHOPPE
AUSTIN ST. and WINDSOR PL. Boul. 8-6590

Telephone Day Calls—Faculty 2-5850, 2-5851
Night Calls—Boul. 8-2781
MULLER BROS.
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
for Household Goods
STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING
QUEENS BOULEVARD

The TENNIS GRILL
TABLE D'HOTE—LUNCHEON and DINNER
MILDRED ANDERSON ELDER
TENNIS APTS. Boul. 8-9697

DRESSES
Reduced to 5.75, 10.75, 15.75
HATS Reduced to 3.50
All Smart Styles
Stelsie
7204 Austin St. Boul. 8-5815

GREAT NECK

Great Neck Beauty Studio
MAX TORNEY, *Hairdresser*
Specialist in
Eugene Permanent Waving
83 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. Great Neck 1299
Gr. Neck 1716 68 Middle Neck Road

DELMONICO MARKET
O. W. LIPPMANN
Prime Meats and Poultry

HEMPSTEAD

RENE
SPECIALIST
SUPER-CURLINE
Permanent Steam Wave
"The Better Wave," $5 and $6
A New French Method
No Electricity
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Phone Hempstead 2912

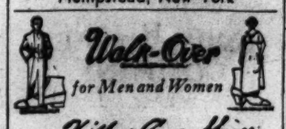
Westinghouse Radio
H. BLUMBERG & SONS, Inc.
278 FRONT STREET
Hempstead 4262
COMPLETE LINE HARDWARE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Our Fall Fashions have Arrived
Satins, velvets, knitted suits and sheer wools . . . in the new styles and shades start at
$16.50
Empress Eugenie Hats
10.00
FRANKLIN SHOPS, INC.
Greater Long Island's Department Store
Hempstead, New York



A Made - to - Measure Fit
In Ready - to Wear
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.

The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
33 MAIN STREET 90 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Brothers
CLEANERS—DYERS
Apparel—Rugs—Homefurnishings
Hollis 2300 Hempstead 8181 Great Neck 1900
We call and deliver throughout Long Island

HUNTINGTON

Furniture and Floor Covering of the better kind
Huntington Furniture Co.
J. ARONSON, 1071 New York Avenue
HUNTINGTON STATION
Also at
379 NEW YORK AVE., HUNTINGTON, L. I.

MAE FARLEY
Decorative Counsel
Contract Work—Upholstery—Draperies
WEE HOME STUDIO
Room 313, 375 New York Avenue

SPIC & SPAN
CLEANERS—DYERS
TAILORS—FURRIERS
. . FROM FACTORY TO YOU . .
261 Main St. Tel. Huntington 366

ASHER'S FABRIC SHOP
DRESS GOODS CURTAINS
DRAPERIES
355 NEW YORK AVENUE

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Roosevelt Shoe Shop
83-19 Roosevelt Avenue
bet. 83d and 84th Sts.
Shoes Carefully Fitted by Trained Experts

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained, with Southern Menus a Specialty.
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 4018

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Packing 37-60 81st St.
Crating Pom. 6-4161
Shipping Sun.: Hav. 4-10207
GIFTS LAMPS
OCCASIONAL FURNITURE
LILY J. KROBOTH
INTERIOR DECORATOR
37-50 82ND STREET Pomeroy 4375

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
Tel. Pomeroy 5089 S. Speilg, Prop.
WE PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO TELEPHONE ORDERS
80-81 POLK (37th) AVENUE
Between 80th and 81st Streets

KEW GARDENS

Koopmanns FLORIST
IN KEW SIX YEARS
9140 LEFFERTS BLVD.
Opp. Bank of Manhattan
Tels.: Vir. 75913; Vir. 75909 *Open Sundays*

RICHMOND HILL

at Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave., Richmod Hill, N. Y.
Phone Richmond Hill 3-4001

The KLAUS MARKET
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Fresh Fish
122-05 Liberty Avenue, Opp. Lefferts Thea.
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Ph. Cleveland 3-1099

GUTJAHR Inc.
Formerly Henry Bahrenburg, Inc.
Meats and Poultry of Quality
Tel. Richmond Hill 4330-4331-5932
115-19 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Telephone Richmond Hill 3-0275
A. H. STROHSAHL
DELICATESSEN
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables in Season
109-13 JAMAICA AVE. Near 109th St.

H. P. ARNDT
Licensed Electrician
All Kinds of Electrical Appliances Repaired
116-19 MYRTLE AVE., RICHMOND HILL
Telephone Virginia 7-1194

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

D. Schmerer
SHEET METAL ROOFING
COAL *and* GAS RANGES
120-30 Jamaica Ave., Cor. 121st St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4262, Richmond Hill

RICHMOND HILL—WOODHAVEN

C. F. FREDERICKS
Licensed Electrical Contractor
Electrical Appliances
Latest Frigidaire Models
9618 Jamaica Ave. Opp. Willard Theatre
Woodhaven, N. Y. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-4275

Corsets, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets fitted by an expert
HEADY & TREMMEL
8012 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

THOMAS H. DARLING
"Every Kind of Insurance"
Bank of Rockville Centre Bldg.
Telephone R. V. C. 3763

THE
Exclusive Gift Shoppe
Represents Distinctive Merchandise
Greeting Cards—Prizes
Here you can always get new creations.
8 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

Feldman Hair Dresser
91 NORTH PARK AVENUE
TELEPHONE R. V. C. 4184
Specializing in Frederic's Permanent Waves

GUS'
Delicatessen and Grocery
Fruits and Produce
7 SOUTH VILLAGE AVENUE
Telephone R. V. C. 0738

VON BROOK BROS.
Delicatessen
Telephone R. V. C. 2463
19 NORTH PARK AVENUE

ST. ALBANS

HENRY SOEHLKE
Delicatessen
and High Grade Groceries
Phone Laurelton 2018
190-02 Central Ave., St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
HOME MADE DELICACIES

WOODSIDE

Authorized Sales CHEVROLET *and Service*
CROFT & YOUNG, Inc.
Roosevelt Avenue at 60th St.
HAVEMEYER 9-3323

MAMARONECK

JOSEPH J. HOLZER
Electragist
General Electric Refrigerator
House Wiring—Fixtures—Jobbing and Repairing
97 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. Mamaroneck 451

JOSEPH J. HOLZER
Electragist
General Electric Refrigerator
House Wiring—Fixtures—Jobbing and Repairing
97 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. Mamaroneck 451

TAILORS FURRIERS
VALET SERVICE
Direct From Our Own Factory
Berkley Dollar Cleaners, Inc.
234 BOSTON POST ROAD
Stores throughout Westchester
Tel. Mamaroneck 2650

Westchester Food Store
Incorporated
226 E. POST ROAD, *Opp. Best & Co.*
Delicatessen, Luncheonette, Home Made Salads, Ice Cream
PHONE 410 *DELIVERY SERVICE*

FULL FINISH
Given Special Attention
MAMARONECK
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY, Inc.
Mamaroneck Avenue, cor. New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Tel. Mamaroneck 2840
Family Work a Specialty

MOUNT VERNON

OPENING
Ethel Marie Shop
Carrying a Complete Line of
Lenox Hosiery
Ladies' Hose 89c, $1.05 and $1.50
Men's Hose 60c
Also Carry
Lucille Buhl Beauty Products
50c and $1
111 VALENTINE STREET OAKWOOD 3437
ETHEL S. ROBERTS

The Edson Lewis Co.
Clothing Sale
for Men and Boys'
21 So. 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

TESORO BROS.
112 Prospect Ave.
Oakwood 6260-61

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

FRED C. ROSCHER
Commercial and Social Stationer
29 South Fourth Avenue

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

The Kaplan Markets
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 South Fourth Avenue
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
OAKLEY'S
27 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.

Marcel Waving, Manicuring, Permanent Waving
Frederic's Method
Miss Marie Scheier
12 East First Street Tel. Oakwood 9699

NEWBURGH

HIGHLAND QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY *of* NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account.

FOUNDED 1856
STERN'S
NEWBURGH, NEW YORK
For over seventy-five years an institution catering exclusively to the needs of women and children.
TRUSTWORTHY GOODS—JUSTLY PRICED

STERN'S
First in Fashion!
Paris Millinery
92 Water
Newburgh, N. Y.
We want your business solely upon the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
19 WATER STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

MASTERJOHN'S
QUALITY MEATS
121 Water Street Tel. 257

DuBOIS & FULLERTON
Auto Service Station
322-325 LIBERTY ST. Newburgh, N. Y.
Phone 760
Phone 1202 L. DOUGLAS BALDWIN
Carnright & Baldwin
EXTERIOR and INTERIOR
DECORATING
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes Wall Paper
117 Water St., Cor. Fourth, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. MILK CO., Inc.
HIGH GRADE MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West Street Tels. 1655-2042 1042-R

W. J. KOHL Tel. 1408-M — GEORGE KOHL Tel. 187-P-13
KOHL & KOHL
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING
94 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3173

NEW ROCHELLE

"The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep It Warm"
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
"Founded on Integrity"
Phone New Rochelle 1000

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Center Ave. Tel. 6017

Maison Alice Louise
Gowns
Sports—Afternoon—Evening
Main Street and Webster Ave.

HENRY
European Trained Hairdresser
Formerly
MILADY BEAUTIE SHOPPE
463 MAIN STREET N. R. 3552

The Franklin Market
Fine Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Grade Meats
6 FRANKLIN AVENUE N. R. 967

MABEL ATCHISON
HARPER METHOD SHOPPE
6 Eastchester Road
Shampooing, Finger Waving, Manicuring
Also Full Line of Harper Method
Cleansing Cream and Powder
Eugene Permanent Wave $15.00
Phone N. R. 358

Phone N. R. 912 *GOWNS*
JANE DRAKE SHOP
12 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
COATS *SPORTS WEAR*

Phone N. R. 3048
The FRANKLIN PHARMACY
FILMS
EXPERT PRINTING and DEVELOPING
COR. FRANKLIN AVE. AND MAIN ST.

FERGUSON'S FINE FOODS
Telephone N. R. 8400

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

I. B. COHEN
307 MAIN STREET
FAULTLESS PAJAMAS
RESILIO CRAVATS
STETSON HATS

NEW YORK CITY

Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx
A. WARENDORFF
FLOWER SHOPS
325 5TH AVE. 1199 BROADWAY
BOgardus 4-0984
BOgardus 4-3538
EFFICIENT SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES

The Hegeman Transfer and Lighterage Terminal, Inc.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut

Boulevard Hand Laundry
We desire to serve you
Do good work—Please the critical
Prompt Call and Delivery
200 W. 69 St. Tel. Trafalgar 3470

Borough of Brooklyn
JOSEPH'S
MADE FOR THE BVD BEST RETAIL TRADE
All Shirts and Neckwear at Low Prices
Men's Smart Haberdashery and Hats
1619 Broadway, 738 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 137 E. Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y.

Atlantic 5-8787
Lassalle Beauty Shoppe
PERMANENT WAVING
MARCEL FINGER WAVING
MANICURING
278 71ST STREET, near 3rd Avenue

LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING
Storage—Packing—Shipping
CHARLES A. JOHNSON
772 Coney Island Ave. Windsor 6-4040
1037 74th Street Atlantic 5-2196

During AUGUST only
A Good Permanent Wave for $5
GRACE DIMMETTE BEAUTY SHOPPE
All Lines of Beauty Culture
101A HENRY ST. Main 4-4381
Opp. Clark St. Subway Station

ROYALTON GARAGE
FIRST-CLASS SERVICE
1386 ATLANTIC AVE.
(Near New York Ave.)
Wm. Hubert, *Prop.* LAfayette 3-0700

Borough of Richmond

PORT RICHMOND, S. I.

Ft. Rich. 7-0018 Delivery Service
Commodore Valet Service
$1.00—Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing—$1.00
Merchant Tailor and Furrier
1021 Post Ave., Port Richmond, S. I.

PELHAM

Wheeler's Restaurant
113 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
GOOD FOOD CORRECTLY PREPARED PROPERLY SERVED
Luncheon, 50c-75c Dinner, $1.00
Sundays, $1.50
A la carte all day Phone Pel. 3284

HUTCHINSON COAL CORPORATION
WARM FUEL CORPORATION
Coal and Oil of Quality
Pelham 2045 Pelham Manor

Kramer Beauty Parlor
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Marcelling Finger Waving
7 Fifth Avenue Tel. Pelham 2041
Near New York, New Haven Station

NORTH PELHAM

Tel. Pelham 0830
WINYAH TEA ROOM
Luncheon Tea
Dinner
ART and JANE KOSCHNECK
147 Fifth Avenue

PORT CHESTER

Frank S. Rockey
Hardware
House Furnishings
128-130 North Main St., Port Chester, N. Y.
A Pleasant Place to Trade

The Leavitt Co.
"PORT CHESTER'S BUSIEST DEPARTMENT STORE"
MAIN STREET, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

J. FEINER *Tailor*

143 IRVING AVENUE
Phone Port Chester 1287

DEADY LUNCH CO.
EAT
Home Cooking Our Specialty
13 KING STREET

BAUMAN'S
APPAREL FOR CHILDREN
From Birth to High School
52-56 S. Main St. 497 Main St.
PORT CHESTER NEW ROCHELLE

ROCHESTER

CHOICE MEATS
POULTRY—FISH
and Several of the
57 VARIETIES
J. P. ERNST
662 Monroe Ave Monroe 11-1178

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
STYLE, FIT and SERVICE GUARANTEED
ONLY ONE STORE IN ROCHESTER
324 Main Street, East

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow. WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

INSURE
With Our Office and Be Satisfied
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
ROCHESTER THEATRE BUILDING

Fire • Auto • Compensation
INSURANCE
In reliable non-assessment companies.
WELLINGTON POTTER, Inc.
insures anything insurable
526-528 GRANITE BUILDING
Stone 3931—7384

FLOWERS
Better Flowers than ever before at lower prices than ever before.
ROCHESTER FLORAL CO.
33 FRANKLIN STREET

We Insure Everything
In Financially Strong, Proven, Non-Assessable Companies
Personal Claim Service Everywhere
George Dietrich Co. Inc.
420-424 GRANITE BUILDING
Telephone Stone 5897

"The House of Perfect Diamonds"
SUNDERLIN'S
Jewelers for over a century
NEW HOME
74 EAST AVENUE
Opposite Chestnut Street

PROJANSKY CO.
Tailors for Gentle-Women
39 EAST AVE. Stone 6223

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.
COAL and COKE
Monroe 461

LUNCH OR DINE AT
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
"The coolest and most beautiful restaurant in town."

FAIRVIEW MANOR
on Million Dollar Highway
Between Rochester and Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Rooms and Bath
CHICKEN OR STEAK DINNERS
Our Motto: Service and Satisfaction

H. P. Hoffman Coal & Carting Co.
Quality Coal and Coke
Moving Van.
136 BROOKS AVE. Genesee 3367

J. E. THOMPSON COMPANY
Specialists in Women's Clothes
70 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

SPECIAL FRIDAY and SATURDAY
FRESH DRESSED CHICKEN
(3½ lb. average)
28 cents a lb.
ELDER'S
527 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

Stone 5505
Temple Barber Shop
405 Temple Building
Cor. Franklin and North Streets
FRED FRANK JACOB SCHULZ

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

"Over a Century of Service"
LEARY'S
Cleaners and Dyers
MAIN 2822

RYE

COAL
Fuel Oil Cement
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 PURCHASE ST.

CHOICE MEATS
Fresh Poultry—All Kinds
THEODORE FREMD
Established 1887
61 PURCHASE STREET Tel. 152—152

EMPIRE MARKET
PETRUCELLI BROS.
Choice Meats and Poultry
35 PURCHASE STREET
Phone Rye 2210

Sinclair Gas and Oils
TIRES
Mansell's Service Station
FOREST AVENUE AND PARKWAY
Emergency Repairs
RYE 380 RYE, N. Y.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

M. LUIKERT
Prime Meats, Philadelphia Poultry
Game in Season
Telephones Scarsdale 3020-3021-3023
20 EAST PARKWAY SCARSDALE, N. Y.

WEISS DRUG STORE
SODA and ICE CREAM
TOILET ARTICLES
BELMOY ROAD, Continuation of Garth Rd.
SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephones: Scarsdale 3443-3682

Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
INSURANCE
FRANZ SIOEL, General Manager
HARWOOD BLDG. Phone 2100

Scarsboro Gown Shop
LENORE ROY
Individual Shopping a Specialty
Harwood Court, 10 Spencer Place
Tel. Scarsdale 1137
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

The New Low Prices
at Wallace's on
WHITTALL RUGS
Are Without Extravagance You May Be Sure
You'll find your budget will stretch to take in several "extras" if you shop at Wallace's.
9x12 Whittall Rugs, $80.00 to $142.50
8.3x10.6 Whittall Rugs, $72.50 to $132.00
6x9 Whittall Rugs, $52.50 to $92.50
4.6x7.6 Whittall Rugs, $28.75 to $52.50
36x63 Whittall Rugs, $13.75 to $24.50
27x54 Whittall Rugs, $8.75 to $15.50
22½x36 Whittall Rugs, $5.75 to $10.25
The WALLACE CO.
"Always Reliable"

Satisfying Thousands
The basis on which the Capitol Trust Company invites your business is that of mutual helpfulness.
"Capitol" service is helping thousands to a new appreciation of banking and a new realization of how effectively their banking needs can be fulfilled.
Remember the Name "CAPITOL TRUST"
CAPITOL TRUST CO.
STATE STREET at WALL

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
Schenectady's Foremost Ladies' Apparel Shop
Coats—Dresses—Millinery
THE NEW IMPERIAL BUILDING
325 STATE STREET

H. S. BARNEY CO.
MEN'S SHOP
Interwoven Socks
Underwear, Neckwear, Shirts, Collars, Sweaters, Night Robes, Arch Preserver and Emerson Shoes for Men; Hats, Caps, Gloves, Umbrellas
MEN'S CLOTHING
Custom Tailored to Your Individual Requirements

FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET
AGENTS FOR
PITTSBURGH Paint Products

Gifts for Every Occasion
Books—Cards—Stationery
GIFT SHOP and TOY SHOP
SECOND FLOOR
Union Book Company, Inc.
257 STATE STREET Phone 4-6413

KEDS for EVERYONE
Golf—Tennis—Baseball Shoes
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254 STATE STREET

HOLTZMANN'S
QUALITY CLOTHES
Since 1871
Sole Agents for the Nettleton Shoes
259 State Street Phone 4-9510

RINDFLEISCH
Cleaner and Dyer
116 JAY STREET Phone 4-3161

Walk-Over Shoes.
407 State Street

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask us about RENT INSURANCE
154 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

ALLSTATE TIRES
Guaranteed to Satisfy
Sold Everywhere By
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
168 ERIE BOULEVARD

SCOTIA
G. E. VAN VORST CO. Incorporated
PLUMBING—HEATING
ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
47 Mohawk Ave. Phone 2-7311

SILVER CREEK
Arthur F. Matheis
11 Park Place
Silver Creek, N. Y.
Dresses—Coats—Hats

SYRACUSE
Harriett's
Hand Made Candies
DELICIOUS FUDGE CHOCOLATES, BON BONS and SALTED NUTS
201 E. FAYETTE ST.

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation, Surrogates Court and Real Estate Practice

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE

E. M. Meatyard Co.
219 SO. WARREN STREET

GERE & STOHRER, Inc.
General Insurance
320-322 Chimes Bldg. Tel. 2-1497

WATCHES, JEWELRY and DIAMONDS
American & Swiss Watches and Clock Repairing—all branches Up One Flight
B. EDWARD BRAMER
215 So. Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

P. R. QUINLAN
FLORIST
HUGH P. McCARTHY, Manager
421 So. Warren Street Tel. 2-7130

DAY MOTOR CO. Inc.
Authorized Ford Dealer
600 NORTH STATE STREET

Walk-Over
SHOE STORE
429 So. Salina St.

"EDNA RUTH"
Really Home Made Candies
Pure Cream Penuche and Caramels 70c lb.
Pure Crystal Peanut Brittle 80c lb.
Orders delivered promptly.
Kasmpfer, 945 Salt Springs Road
Telephone 3-3080

TROY
Universal Carving Sets
$2.00—$10.50
TROJAN HARDWARE
135 Fourth Street 96 Congress Street

UTICA
McLUNEY Motor Company
BUICK
AUTOMOBILES
"When Better Cars Are Built Buick Will Build Them"
1711 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
Apparel of Exceptional Style and Quality
Moderately Priced
GENESEE AT DEVEREAUX

New Summer Clothing For Men
Suits and Topcoats of Style, Quality and Fine Tailoring at
$27.50, $33.50
My personal guarantee with every garment.
EDWARD KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
10 ELIZABETH ST., UTICA
Just Back of Grace Church

Mid-State Insurance Agency
GENERAL INSURANCE
Represented by GUY BASILE
1143 STEUBEN STREET, UTICA, N. Y.
Phone 40615

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
CRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
Phone 2-4169 1135 CONKLING AVENUE

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

"Fur Headquarters Since 1887"
Henry Martin Company
UTICA, N.Y.
Announces the Advance Summer Sale
Fur Coats
1887—Seventy-Four Years of Fur Reliability—1931
117 Oneseo Street, Utica, N. Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
HUGH R. JONES INCORPORATED COMPANY
JONES BUILDING Phone 4-3161

WATERTOWN
It's Time to
See Yourself in The New Hats
The derby, the bowler, the plumed velvet page-boy cap . . . all the provocative styles Empress Eugenie inspired. $2.95 to $6.95.
Empsall'S

HUMMING BIRDS
New Colors for Fall
Indotan—Tahiti
Smoketone—Matin
Moon Beige
Smith and Percy Inc.

G. W. White & Son Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

Apparel for Summer at MARTHA'S SHOP
102 STONE STREET
Specialist in Correct Dress

CAMPBELL-LEWIS
Heating and Plumbing
156 STONE STREET Phone 3912

Foot-Friend SHOES
MacRAE & GRAPOTTE
"In the Arcade"

WHITE PLAINS
Bread Cake Pies
Featuring Decorated Cakes for Special Occasions
UPTON'S PASTRY SHOP
Orove St. and Post Road. Phone W. P. 8241
We maintain The Nancy Shop, a branch at Genung's Department Store, main floor.
Candy Salted Nuts Ice Cream

PERMANENT WAVE
Special $10.
EVA KENNEDY
Roger Smith Hotel 139 Post Road
Phone W. P. 10110

Flowers and Plants
WESTCHESTER FLORISTS INC.
154 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y.
Greenhouse—Purchase, N. Y.
Branches: New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
White Plains Telephone W. P. 2604

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES
Kellogg's
GROCERIES
COLD CUTS SALADS
FOSTER'S DELICATESSEN
5 W. POST ROAD
PHONE 5955

YONKERS
SEE IT AT
SAMARA'S RADIO SHOP
Norge Electric Refrigerators
5% Down, 2 Years to Pay
Prices $169.50 to $269.50
535 So. Broadway Ph. Yonkers 1976

E. H. Timm
Gown and Hat Shop
23 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

The EMPIRE MARKET
Meats of Quality
Philadelphia Poultry
CHARLES PROBST
82 LAWRENCE ST. Tel. Yonkers 4720—1090
Meats—Poultry—Fish
Vegetables—Fancy Fruits
BROADWAY MARKET
Telephones 6563—8111—8112
G. H. Luithle, Prop. 359 So. Broadway
Buy from
Yonkers Builders' Supply
All Mason Materials
Branches: Yonkers, White Plains, Tarrytown, Ossining, New York

AMAX FLOWER SHOP
BURKE BUILDING
360 S. BROADWAY Tel. Yonkers 551

Permanent Waving
THE NEW
Nestle—Le Mur Methods
Finger and Marcel Waving, Manicuring
ESTHER'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
8 CARYL AVENUE Tel. Yonkers 5021

DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Bananas
(Musa genera)

Where: In tropical climates throughout the world.

Distinguishing features: Fruit, yellow or red in color, elongate; plant from 10 to 40 feet high; broad leaves in a whorl at the top, with the flower or fruit stalk emerging at the center and hanging down, but with the individual bananas pointing upward.

Use: Several species have edible fruit, some contain an abundance of oil while still others are raised for fiber which is used in paper production or for twine. Thin leaves are used intact for binding.

Bananas for the fruit market are grown on huge plantations, often covering thousands of acres. In developing a new plantation from the virgin forest, the undergrowth is first cut away, and then the root-stalks are planted much as we might plant potatoes. The forest is then felled, which in warm moist climates quickly undergoes decomposition adding to the richness of the soil.

After the plant has grown about 18 months—sometimes two years—the bud begins to show. It is a large heart-shaped structure which when fully developed reveals a flower beneath each scale. The bud which has taken so long to appear, really formed early in the history of the plant and gradually grew up from the base of the so-called "trunk" (not a trunk at all, but merely the basal portions of the leaves) until it finally emerged in the center of the leaf whorl.

As the bud gradually unfolds the lower blossoms wither and drop, while the upper ones develop into "hands" of golden fruit hanging in the manner illustrated above, with the "fingers" pointed upward—quite unlike the bunches of bananas we see in the grocery.

When still green, the fruit stalk is cut down and the plant, which produces but once, is cut off at the base. In a short time, the same roots send up other suckers, which by proper selection and cultivation are kept in almost continual production over a number of years.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Conquer, hallowed (Miss S. C.)—In "conquer" the *k* sound immediately following an *n* at the end of an accented syllable forces us to sound the word *kong'-ker; o* short as in cot, *a* as in maker.

There are only two syllables in "hallowed," *hal'-ode;* short *a*, long *o*.

Thyme, rosemary, root, route (Miss F. T. M.)—The first is sounded *time*, with *i* long, as in ice.

The second is sounded *roz'-ma-ry*, with *o* as in old, *a* as in savage.

The third is sounded with the *oo* as in food, not as in foot.

The fourth, both as noun and verb, is sounded as "root."

Because (C. A. G., who says he has heard this read *be-kuz'*)—Sound it *be-kauz'*, with *e* as in descend, *au* as in haul.

Patio (Mrs. A. L. C.)—Two syllables, *paht'-yo; a* as in arm, *o* long.

Brevities

Humorist: "Few people know what a commercial traveler goes through when people constantly refuse to give him an order," says a business man. We do—the door.

Life: "Economical Summer Recipes" is the title of a new cook book. Its prize winner, we are told, is a recipe for Five-Hundred Island Dressing.

Wheeling Intelligencer: Aviation has developed to the point where there no longer is news in a major flight unless it fails.

San Francisco Chronicle: When a budding genius asks an editor for "candid criticism" what he means is "candied."

Judge: Few radio programs, says a writer, are sent from this country to Europe. Well, it sounds good—but by the time we get settled over there things would probably change.

A Quotation for Today

BE NOBLE, and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own.
—LOWELL.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon a little girl blew up some water wings and tried to swim with them—
But about all she did was kick and splash a lot of water every which way—
Finally she said: Here, you try them—
And she put them on me and told me to go to it—
And I did, and oh, Boy! I felt as light as a feather and went scooting through the water at a great rate!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Man Is Honest

Westfield, N. J.

AT A busy hour in the morning, Mrs. M—— and a friend were descending the steps of the subway in the down-town section of New York. A train had just pulled in and discharged its passengers, so the steps were crowded with people going up and down. Mrs. M—— opened her handbag to get the fare, but let it slip forward, its contents rolling down the steps!

The two ladies hastened to pick up the missing articles, but when the crowd had dispersed, it was found that a roll of bills and a 50-trip ticket to their suburban town were missing. The loss was reported at the ticket office, and hope was expressed that the 50-trip ticket, having the name and address of its owner, might be returned.

Upon arriving home that evening, after the day's shopping in the city, Mrs. M—— was told that a young woman had called on the telephone from New York to say that she had the roll of bills and the ticket in her possession, and would be glad to return them to their owner.

The friends were grateful that the suspicions of dishonesty, which had tried to crowd in during the day, were proved groundless. As Mrs. M—— said, "I was glad to get back my belongings, but even more grateful for the lesson I learned in dispelling thoughts of doubt about my fellow man."

Do You Know That—

The Swedish freighter, Anna, recently arrived at Chicago after a voyage across the Atlantic, through the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes?

The express elevators in the Empire State Building in New York could take a passenger from the first to the eightieth floor in less than a minute, if it weren't for a law prohibiting them from traveling over 700 feet a minute?

"Alice in Wonderland" was barred by the Chinese censor because the tale attributes the power of speech to animals and thereby "insults the human race"?

The average American reads seven books a year and buys only two?

Brush and weeds standing more than 10 inches high on vacant lots in Salem, Ore., must be cut, or else the city will do it and send a bill?

Enforcement of the Federal Pure Food Law costs the American public but 1 cent per capita per year?

Three per cent of the dentists in the United States are women?

The population of Australia is approximately 6,373,200?

A CONTRACTOR IN WICHITA, KAN. HAS ALL HIS HORSES RIDE TO AND FROM WORK IN MOTOR TRUCKS, WHICH HE INSISTS IS NOT ONLY HUMANE BUT ECONOMICAL

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Nouveau-Riche (to leader of string quartet at the close of successful performance): "And now that you're doing so well I suppose you'll increase the number?"

Pampered

Keen Gardener: "What that little plant wants, Ethel, is plenty of air and sunshine."

Helpful Wife: "Well, Cyril, when we go for our holidays, couldn't we take it with us?"—*Humorist.*

His Connection

"The town is to build a new concert hall, Smith told me. He is delighted."

"He is not musical. What ground has he to be pleased?"

"The ground for the concert hall, which he has sold to the town."—*Pages Gaies* (Yverdon).

Advertise

The codfish lays a thousand eggs,
The helpful hen but one;
But the codfish doesn't cackle,
To tell us what she's done;

And so we scorn the codfish,
And the little hen we prize—
Which indicates to you and me
It pays to advertise!

All Close

"Who is your closest relative?"

"It's impossible to get money from any of them!"

For the Scrapbook

Vice-Presidents of U. S.

	Name		Nat. State	El. From	Qualified
1	J. Adams	Fed.	Mass.	Mass.	1789
2	T. Jefferson	Rep.	Va.	Va.	1797
3	A. Burr	Rep.	N. J.	N. Y.	1801
4	G. Clinton	Rep.	N. Y.	N. Y.	1805
5	E. Gerry	Rep.	Mass.	Mass.	1813
6	D. D. Tompkins	Rep.	N. Y.	N. Y.	1817
7	J. C. Calhoun	Rep.	S. C.	S. C.	1825
8	M. Van Buren	Dem.	N. Y.	N. Y.	1833
9	R. M. Johnson	Dem.	Ky.	Ky.	1837
10	J. Tyler	Dem.	Va.	Va.	1841
11	G. M. Dallas	Dem.	Pa.	Pa.	1845
12	M. Fillmore	Whig	N. Y.	N. Y.	1849
13	W. R. King	Dem.	N. C.	Ala.	1853
14	J. C. Breckinridge	Dem.	Ky.	Ky.	1857
15	H. Hamlin	Rep.	Me.	Me.	1861
16	A. Johnson	Rep.	N. C.	Tenn.	1865
17	S. Colfax	Rep.	N. Y.	Ind.	1869
18	H. Wilson	Rep.	N. H.	Mass.	1873
19	W. A. Wheeler	Rep.	N. Y.	N. Y.	1877
20	C. A. Arthur	Rep.	Vt.	N. Y.	1881
21	T. A. Hendricks	Dem.	Ohio	Ind.	1885
22	L. P. Morton	Rep.	Vt.	N. Y.	1889
23	A. E. Stevenson	Dem.	Ky.	Ill.	1893
24	G. A. Hobart	Rep.	N. J.	N. J.	1897
25	T. Roosevelt	Rep.	N. Y.	N. Y.	1901
26	C. W. Fairbanks	Rep.	Ohio	Ind.	1905
27	J. S. Sherman	Rep.	N. Y.	N. Y.	1909
28	T. R. Marshall	Dem.	Ind.	Ind.	1913
29	C. Coolidge	Rep.	Vt.	Mass.	1921
30	C. G. Dawes	Rep.	Ohio	Ill.	1925
31	C. Curtis	Rep.	Kan.	Kan.	1929

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 53
Winner:
ROBERT C. J. WERE, Victoria, B. C.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Attach	3	Tie	3
2.	Broad	4	Fan	3
3.	Obeisance	3	Bow	3
4.	Plight	4	Vow	3
5.	Collection	4	Set	3
6.	Active	5	Gay	3
7.	Nestle	4	Nid	3
8.	Lower	4	Dip	3
9.	Pinion	4	Cog	3
10.	Ogle	3	Eye-I	1
11.	Erudition	4	Art	3
12.	Harass	3	Irk	3
13.	Bounty	4	Fee	3
14.	Determinate	5	Set	3
15.	Flavor	4	Nip	3
16.	Meridian	4	Top	3
17.	Proverb	3	Saw	3
18.	Indicate	4	Say	3
		69		52

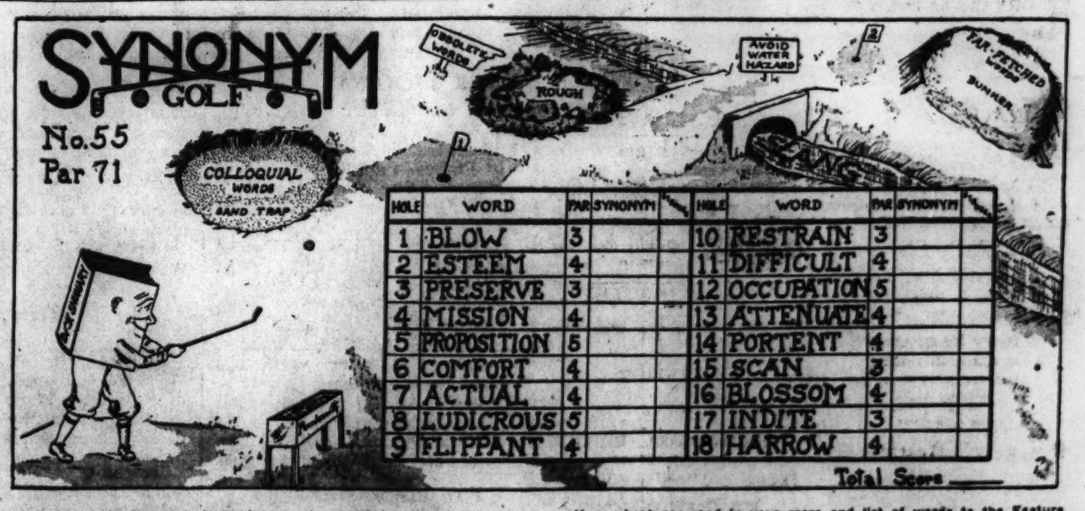
"Dick Shunary" throws his hat high into the air to greet a score of all threes or less. There isn't a 4! Who'll be the next to do it?

Now, to clear up some holes: (6) "sprightly" is given as a synonym common to each by Webster's New International; 7 "nid" is a variant of "nide," meaning "to nest"; (11) see (ibid.) "art" n. 4; (13) compare (ibid.) "bounty" n. 5 and "fee" n. 10, 12; (15) see (ibid.) "nip" n. 7.

The lowest score received was a 45 from Bridgeport, Conn., but "plight" on hole 4 was enough to disqualify it—obsolete form of "plait"; a 47 from Syracuse, N. Y., lost out with "aye-I," "cue-Q," and "the-T" on holes 8, 15, and 16, respectively—too far-fetched in "Dick's" estimation. A 51 from Ortonville, Mich., was disallowed because of "do" on hole 6, among other things.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 55
Par 71



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	BLOW	3			10	RESTRAIN	3		
2	ESTEEM	4			11	DIFFICULT	4		
3	PRESERVE	3			12	OCCUPATION	5		
4	MISSION	4			13	ATTENUATE	4		
5	PROPOSITION	5			14	PORTENT	4		
6	COMFORT	4			15	SCAN	3		
7	ACTUAL	4			16	BLOSSOM	4		
8	LUDICROUS	5			17	INDITE	3		
9	FLIPPANT	4			18	HARROW	4		

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie b(ne under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, HELP is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but AID is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. Lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Sunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And, remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Basel Starts a Ball Rolling

THE actual significance of international finance, especially in this period of post-war readjustment, is not so much in transfers of dollars, francs, marks or pounds from one nation to another as it is in the mental attitudes of friendliness, trust and good will, or their opposites, of which money transactions are the outward manifestations. This is what gives almost epochal importance to the report just made to the Bank for International Settlements in Basel by a special committee headed by Mr. Albert H. Wiggin of New York.

These financial representatives of ten leading nations were dealing not alone with international balances but with international thought. This fact, coupled with many indications that the world is ready for liberal economic leadership, makes it altogether likely that the ball which they have started rolling will gather momentum until it becomes irresistible.

First of all, the committee has pointed out that Europe's troubles are political as well as financial. It "urges most strongly upon all governments concerned that they lose no time in taking necessary measures for bringing about such conditions as will allow financial operations to bring to Germany, and thereby to the world, sorely needed assistance." In other words, there must be a smoothing out of antagonisms, a willingness to make mutual adjustments and a cultivation of international coöperation if financial backing is to be encouraged where needed. Incidentally, with this melting down of animosities there should logically be a melting down of armaments which will lighten the load on national budgets.

A second essential point in the report insists that if other nations are to give financial aid to Germany the latter must take genuine and effective steps to stop the leaks in the German budget—to impose a rule of economy upon states and cities which have spent rather lavishly while the national Government scrimped. Here again the significance is ethical as much as it is financial. The first condition of credit is worthiness. Morally the Germans will gain as much by helping themselves as by being helped. An earnest effort to meet obligations is the best recommendation for tempering the obligations.

But the point at which this international committee of bankers gives probably the greatest wrench to world thought and national policies is in their vigorous recommendation that the whole schedule of German reparation payments be revised downward. In the first instance, of course, this affects France as the chief recipient of reparations; and would connote in France a desirable recovery from wartime fears and distrusts which undoubtedly dictated some of the terms at Versailles. The key position of France in all that has to do with the rehabilitation of Germany and of a large part of Europe gives deep meaning to the fact that a representative of French finance is among the signers of the report.

Inescapably, however, at this stage of events reduction of reparations must mean corresponding reduction of debts of the former allied nations to the United States. Here is where a far-reaching change of American thought already visible to some observers enters the picture. For almost a decade the United States has clung almost grimly to these liens. A hand continually clutching the coat tails of a debtor cannot be opened to receive the benefits of his trade.

Only in the last two years have Americans begun adequately to realize this. In its revivifying effect on world trade, remission of a part of the war debts probably would repay the American taxpayer more than it would burden him. And even more important in the longer view of things, it would signify that he had emerged somewhat from the narrow groove of national self-seeking into a broader practice of world neighborliness.

The Luxury of Haymows

THE announcement that a group of well-to-do business men has formed an association for the preservation and improvement of old-fashioned haymows, expecting to use them as holiday homes, may not be received in some quarters with unalloyed delight.

It is all very well to try to recapture boyhood memories by a week-end visit to a fragrant loft, there to listen to the cooing of pigeons and the soft patter of rain upon the roof, but to convert the haymow into a club rendezvous, with modern accessories, is to rob it of much of its old-time atmosphere. Many will hope that the business men do not contemplate extensive overhauling.

The idea of owning a mythical haymow, and holding fast to some of the sunny experiences of boyhood, is one which any man can well afford to cultivate. He need not be a merchant prince and have a penthouse atop a towering skyscraper, with a country estate added to satisfy a desire for novelty and exclusiveness. He may be only an average citizen in moderate circumstances, and his haymow for the leisure hour may consist of a much-loved book, a whistling trudge down country lanes, a stretch of lovely garden, a motor ride through a wonderland of whispering elms, the bark of a devoted dog, laughter of children at play on a village green.

These are inexpensive luxuries—the long extension of the pleasures which have been showered upon a man by the glamorous years—but they yield peculiar satisfactions, and are listed in the reserves which add to the sum total of human happiness.

The Pound Sterling Pulls Through

IT IS cause for congratulation that the pound sterling has weathered the severest test which it has sustained since it was relinked to gold in 1925. Unlike the mark, it is now safely back on the gold standard.

Currencies, like commodities, have a price on the world market, and it is measured by their exchange value with other currencies. All gold standard currencies bear specified relations with each other because they have the attribute in common of being realizable in gold at fixed ratios. Like commodities, currencies are also subject to the law of supply and demand. But a gold standard country which would allow its commodity prices to find their own level would not allow the international valuation of its currency to do likewise. It would buy its own currency when others were selling it excessively.

This is what the Bank of England has been doing in recent weeks. It has mobilized its foreign assets to buy the sterling which has been sold by foreigners out of the balances which they hold in London in such forms as bank deposits. It has contracted a huge credit from France and the United States so as to be in a position to turn it into sterling in case of necessity. Finally, it has used many million pounds worth of its gold, its last line of defense in keeping up the exchange rate.

The strain came at a time when Great Britain was temporarily ill-prepared to meet it. Britain's credit balance in its current international dealings has been reduced by the business depression. Of its liquid funds held abroad, those in Germany are frozen for the time being. Its main foreign resources, as Mr. Norman Crump has explained in the Monitor, are mainly in long-term investments, which are useless for meeting a short-term exchange emergency.

In the opinion of many British experts, this is where the major difficulty has lain. Great Britain, it is contended, has been sinking too much of its money in long-term foreign loans at a time when it has a liability to repay at short notice the balances which foreigners hold in London. It seems curious to complain of British lending when so many voices are raised in support of the renewal of foreign lending as the surest way of leading the world out of its present exigency. But Britain's example has not been followed by the other creditor nations—at least relatively to their resources. In 1930 Britain made more long-term loans than in 1929, in spite of a considerable decline in the current surplus, the total being $545,000,000, as compared with $470,000,000.

Some of the home critics of international monetary policy in Great Britain have stated that London has been borrowing short to lend long, as the phrase goes. But the figures of the Macmillan committee liquidate this fear. They show that the net liability of London, far from increasing, has declined from $1,375,000,000 in 1927 to $1,270,000,000 in March of this year. Since then, of course, the total has been reduced by the recent French withdrawals.

A mass of short-term debt in London as well as in Berlin still remains, however, to plague international finance and, in consequence, international relations. The fear that it might suddenly take flight adds enormously to the harassment of statesmen beset with fiscal problems. Its partial funding into long-term obligations is necessary in order to prevent the recurrence of the financial crisis from which Great Britain has just recovered and which constituted such a setback to international confidence.

Bucharest Looks Toward Berlin

THE economic crisis has overshadowed and suspended the general tendency of central Europe to form new alignments. Yet, on the basis of the old diplomacy, it is extremely important to observe that France no longer preserves undisputed its political control in the central European countries which were fashioned or enlarged by the treaties. Italy has successfully sought a political clientele in the Balkans; and Germany has made a strong bid for special connections with nations which fought against it.

Particularly in Rumania is this struggle to be witnessed. Undoubtedly, French political influences are strong, but normally German economic influences should prove to be stronger. If so, the bottom will be knocked out of the Little Entente, composed of Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia. These countries are bound to France, and their general attitude has hitherto been modeled on the general attitude of France—namely, an uncompromising resistance to any efforts of the defeated nations to readjust the provisions of the 1919 treaties.

In the negotiations for a preferential tariff treaty between Germany and Rumania, it was proposed to give Rumania prices for its grain nearly twice as high as those of last year. The negotiations were seriously interrupted by a number of incidents—the fall of the Rumanian Government, a misunderstandng as to the opportune moment for the return of the German delegation, and finally the great financial upheaval. But there is little doubt that opinion in Rumania will be more inclined than ever to turn toward Germany when the present troubles are over, and that France will have to offer far more substantial advantages than vague promises of help for the agricultural countries on the Danube.

In France there is considerable criticism of some of the members of the Rumanian Government. Various charges were made, for example, against M. Argetoianu, but they really amounted merely to this—that he is pro-German. It would be difficult to deny that he is pro-German. But in this he faithfully represents a large section of Rumanian opinion. Farmers and business men are disposed to think that they should look to Germany rather than to France. France is financially strong, but, in accordance with what has become a systematic manner of dealing, it accorded a loan to Rumania on onerous conditions, and endeavored to drive an unwelcome economic bargain. This kind of trading has done France more harm than good.

It is regrettable that there should be these rivalries on the political, the financial and the economic plane in central Europe, but since they exist they must be recognized. French diplomacy has cleverly contrived to maintain its advantages for a dozen years, but now signs are not wanting that the whole situation on the chessboard of Europe is changing.

Justice for the American Indian

SEVERAL recent additions to the series of literary indictments of the United States Government for its treatment of the American Indian have again aroused public opinion to the so-called Indian problem. The extreme character of some of these works unquestionably lays them open to the charge of exaggeration, but whether exaggerated or not, they have already had a measurably useful effect.

For though it is unfair to charge the Indian Bureau in Washington with all the sins of omission and commission which its critics heap upon its head so generously, nevertheless the Indian's lot today is certainly neither a happy one nor one consonant with his just deserts as the former owner of the entire continent. Indian exploitation in the past, and the poverty and misery of the majority of Indians today, is nothing of which the American people can be proud.

The charges are leveled at the Indian Bureau, but the fault lies deeper. Seventy years ago, Secretary of War Stanton, when told someone wanted to see him regarding the condition of the Indians, replied, "Tell him that when he reaches the heart of the American people the Indian will be saved." The heart of the American people has in the past been apathetic to the welfare of the Indian. Solemn compacts have been treated as less than "scraps of paper"; honor, fair play and common decency have been neglected.

But to blame the disgraces of the past, and what remains of them in the present, on the Indian Bureau is to evade the issue. It belongs fairly and squarely on the American people. Without the lingering remnants of an earlier antagonism, and—worst of all—the apathy of the general public, such things could never have happened. The Indian disgrace has resulted largely from local mercenary self-interest which was not checked by the nation.

Today two sincere and able men are at the head of the Indian Bureau. Both have spent the summer traveling through the West with congressional committees investigating actual conditions on the reservations. The will to reform is evidenced in everything they have done and are doing.

But Commissioner Rhoads and Assistant Commissioner Scattergood are as powerless to effect true and lasting reform as was Secretary Stanton unless they receive the support of the people. The real Indian problem now, as then, is "to reach the heart of the American people."

Gloom or Gleam in Advertising?

NEGATIVE, destructive advertising—the flaunting of economic depression in going-out-of-business advertisements, "hard times" sales and the like—denounced recently at the convention of the Advertising Federation of America, has received a definite check in Seattle, Wash., where a campaign is under way against this practice. The move to halt such publicity has also been taken up widely by far-seeing tradesmen and sales executives who recognize the futility of trying to accomplish improvement by broadcasting an impression of despair.

Mr. Roger W. Babson, speaking recently before the Newspaper Advertising Executives' Association in New York, also noted that newspapers have an unusual opportunity for service in keeping the public accurately informed of the up-trend of business.

Newspaper advertising, however, is not the only medium through which a more optimistic tone may be developed. Store-front posters, placards and cards, used profusely in many cases in which merchants either are forced to liquidate or are seeking to capitalize the sale opportunities of a "slump" period, should minimize misfortune, emphasize values and encourage confidence.

Most of the cases aimed at in the Seattle campaign, it is explained, are not of misrepresentation nor of fraudulent advertising, but of advertisers who have not realized the negative reaction caused by broadcasting failure.

Advertising remains the bulwark of trade, especially during slack times, but never has a negative appeal brought benefit. Rather, the buying public is repelled by pessimism. The public buys when the element of confidence is restored. The merchant's plain task, therefore, is to encourage that restoration.

Editorial Notes

In answer to the statement of critics that it is old-fashioned, Bristol, Eng., has given proof positive of up-to-dateness by issuing a moving picture film showing its very modern docks and industries in action.

Instead of a "No Riders" sign, some motorists are considering flashing a "taxi" sign when accosted by road "thumb-jerkers."

One wonders how Socialistic Russia can bear having Moscow called its capital.

When it comes to solving some of these word puzzles, words fail many of us.

A German Onlooker's Diary

By PROF. DR. ERNST JÄCKH

BERLIN

I HAVE been studying American history recently and have come across the message of a President which has been forgotten today, but which is prophetic:

"Washington, March 4, 1873.

"Commerce, education and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam will change everything. I believe that our Great Maker is preparing the world, in His own time, to become one nation, when armies and navies will no longer be required."

That was President Grant. The truth of his prophecy has been illustrated in an impressive manner during the last weeks—at least the truth of the first part of his expectations in regard to the alteration of the world through technical developments.

An example: Recently I met the American Ambassador in Berlin, Mr. Sackett, who played an historic part in the preparation of the Hoover plan. He looked rather weary, and I inquired how he was. He answered: "Well, last night at midnight, Washington telephoned me, and this morning at 6 they telephoned me again. The official in Washington apologized for having to rout me out of bed. I answered his apology by telling him that I had not been in bed, but was sitting at my desk, at midnight and again at six o'clock in the morning."

Has it occurred to you that it would have been impossible to overcome the German crisis or the world crisis today without telephone and telegraph? Mr. Hoover in Washington at the telephone and Mr. Mellon in Paris, Mr. Stimson in London at the telephone and Mr. Sackett in Berlin, and so on. These are no longer continents, separated by oceans. They are neighborhoods which today are nearer together than were Washington and New Orleans and San Francisco—parts of the American continent, or even the American states themselves—in the time of President Grant. In our childhood we learned that there were five continents. That is no longer true. These five continents have shrunk to a single continent, they have become one single, small globe, around which all the parts are bound together by mouth, by ear and by eye—just as one can encircle an advertising column.

* * *

Or take another striking example: there is the President of the Reichsbank, Dr. Hans Luther: in four days, he completed a trip to the capitals of four sovereign states—very easily, for he simply flew over all the boundaries, over the German, the Belgian, the English, the French and then once again the German, and finally also the Swiss. First Berlin-Brussels and Brussels-London, and everywhere a few hours of important financial negotiations. Then London-Paris, and what is more, here he traveled with his English colleague, the governor of the Bank of England, and finally, via Berlin to Basel to the International Bank, to a meeting held under the presidency of an American colleague.

"We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately." These words were once said by Benjamin Franklin, speaking of the states of the American Republic. Today, they are just as true of the continents of the world, which have become an inseparable entity. Who is not affected by the German financial crisis? In the whole of southeastern Europe, financial shocks have been caused by it: in Austria, in Hungary, in Czechoslovakia, in Jugoslavia. The same thing is true in northwestern Europe: in Sweden, England, France. And even in America the consequences are being felt. International interdependence leads to international conferences, compromises and coöperation. And the deeper and more candid is the conviction of the necessity of this development, the more constructive will be its results; this development which President Grant recognized two generations ago and which our generation today illustrates.

* * *

Never in the course of European history had a German Chancellor been in Paris until Bruening went. A French Premier has never been in Berlin until Laval. Never since the conclusion of peace after the World War has the United States sent a representative to a general European conference who was not merely an economic expert, or an observer, but actually an active and responsible political personality—until the London conference. That is an expression of fact; as the German philosopher Max Scheler once formulated it: "For the first time in world history, mankind had its first real common experience—in the World War; and now, for the first time begins the first common history of mankind"; henceforth for world peace. That also is the impression of the American Seminar, which visits Europe every year under the leadership of Mr. Sherwood Eddy. In all the discussions it was agreed that now the time is ripe for Europe to find at long last and in earnest a new system of order "when armies and navies will no longer be required"—to quote President Grant once more. That is a long, a steep, and a difficult path. But Europe must decide for itself now, whether it is really determined to climb it. There are many signs pointing to this course. The first signpost was erected twelve years ago by the foundation of a League of Nations, thanks to American initiative and American vision. This new instrument, as imperfect as it is and must be at present, has prevented war for twelve years. Now its task must be the following: not negatively, to prevent war, but positively, to secure peace. The cardinal point in Europe is and will remain, Franco-German relations; in the problem of disarmament also, they are decisive. Bruening and Laval in Paris were able, with great care, to set the tiny plant of a new human confidence into the European soil. But it will need a very careful and wary gardener to bring this plant to its full growth. Without the confidence of public opinion, the coöperation of statesmen cannot bear fruit.

* * *

At one time, public opinion stood behind Stresemann and Briand. And thus it was possible that during a crisis in Geneva, the following conversation could take place: Briand: "We are at a deadlock, Colleague Stresemann; I see no way out, do you?" To which Stresemann replied: "No, I see no solution." Pause—Briand: "I have an idea!" Stresemann: "May I ask what it is?" Briand: "Certainly, I make the following proposal: let us both—go to bed! Perhaps a good idea will occur to us in our sleep." Stresemann: "Excellent! I agree!" Upon which, both statesmen arose from their chairs and went out together to the lobby of the hotel, where the waiting horde of journalists was gathered. Briand turned to them and said: "I am delighted to be able to give you the good news that Germany and France have reached a complete agreement as to the next step which must be taken. Good night." Only mutual understanding and confidence expressing itself in such talks can help and yield good fruits.

That is why I welcome the new emergency press decree of the German Government, because this decree makes it possible to lead public opinion. Until now, the Opposition press, that is the Nationalist and Communist press, has played the game with so little fairness that it has simply ignored the announcements of the Government or of Chancellor Bruening; that is, it has not printed them. In this way, millions of readers of the Nationalist and Communist papers could never learn of the decisions and declarations of the German Government. In Anglo-Saxon countries, a certain traditional fairness restrains the press from such actions, even the Opposition press. In France there is a law which forces the press to publish all the declarations of the Government. In Germany, a new emergency decree has just introduced the same obligation: the Government can now force every newspaper to publish its announcements and decisions.

* * *

Something else astounded both our American and English friends in Berlin, during these last weeks: the attitude of the German people. This is the worst crisis which Germany has gone through since 1914—the worst in spite of war, in spite of inflation, in spite of deflation, etc. And, nevertheless, there has been notable quiet and order! How can this be?

There are various reasons. The Germans are good-natured, order-loving, industrious, patient, and also easy to lead. They know that the foundations of the state and of its industries are sound and that the present shortage of money has not come because of any lack of organization in German industry, but is actually the result of a loss of confidence which has caused the concentrated withdrawals of foreign credits from Germany. Then, too, the Bruening Government gives forth an atmosphere of cleanness, honesty and soundness which has its effect even in Opposition circles.

It is certainly providential that the German people, during the past decade of suffering, should have been blessed with real and great leaders: Ebert and Hindenburg, Rathenau and Stresemann, Braun and Bruening. We have faith in the destiny of Germany.

Notes From Angora

Teachers Face Hardships

ANGORA'S two most prominent educational institutions are the Gazi's Normal School, which stands isolated on the plains of the city in the direction of President Kemal's model farm, and the Ismet Pasha High School, occupying a new cubist building on the main thoroughfare from the old city to Yeni Sehir—new city—and Can Caya, the élite residential section. The normal school this year turned out 888 new teachers with diplomas, thus augmenting Turkey's 14,000 primary teachers. Many of the graduates are young women resident in the school and they now go from their luxurious abode, replete with modern equipment, such as electric washing machines, an electric dishwasher and electric waffle irons, to positions in remote villayets, where existence is primitive, where only candles and lamps are used for illumination, meals are cooked over wood or charcoal fires laid on stones, clothes washed by pounding with wooden paddles beside a brook, and drinking water is drawn from Rebecca wells. The graduates face their task with courage, but look forward to a day when they can put into practice the use of modern utensils to which they became accustomed in Angora.

* * *

Embassies At Angora

The visitor to Angora is instantly struck by the pretentious display of costly foreign embassy buildings, the most prominent of which are the Russian Soviet, the German, English and Persian. All face an asphalt avenue leading to Can Caya, upon whose summit are the homes of President Kemal, Ismet Pasha, Fevzi Pasha, Turkey's Grand Marshal, and other notables. Beginning at the foot of the hill is the Russian embassy of cold gray cement and extreme cubist design, a building larger than the White House in Washington and with extensive grounds inclosed by iron fencing and cement walls. There are outbuildings where the embassy staff and gardeners reside, and the gardens are decorated with shrubbery and profusely blooming flowers. Up the hill some hundred yards is the German Embassy, a large compound with a central structure in the background, flanked on two sides in the foreground by two other buildings, with a porter's lodge at the entrance gate. The buildings are of simple design, with red-tiled roofs and tan-colored walls. The British Embassy, perched on the brow of Can Caya, is of conventional country style. The United States rents a house in the center of the city, maintaining a staff consisting of Counselor Shaw, a second secretary, an interpreter and two stenographers.

* * *

Turks Manage Playground

Angora's fully equipped playground, the work of the American Friends of Turkey, has been turned over to the Turkish Welfare Association and the American staff replaced by Mehmet Ali and his wife Sedika Hanem, physical culture teachers from Smyrna, whose training was supplemented by a year's service under Ted Gannaway, formerly of the New York City Y. M. C. A. The latter, as resident director of the American society, is now completing plans for a new playground in a poorer district of the capital, known as the bath-house district by reason of its being the site of former Roman baths. The ground for this undertaking has been leased and it is expected that work will commence this fall and the playground be opened next summer. As 50 per cent of the cost of the undertaking must come from the Turkish Government or private Turkish sources, it is not improbable that the Administration's stringent economy program may delay the work.

* * *

Diplomat Returns to Persia

The return to Persia of Mehmet Said, Counselor of the Persian Embassy, and until recently chargé d'affaires, is much regretted here. He and his wife and two daughters had a host of friends both among the Turkish people and in the foreign colony. His daughters were educated at the American Woman's College at Stambul and speak English fluently. Mehmet Said will be stationed for some time in Teheran as Chief Director of Political Affairs in the Persian Foreign Ministry.